EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK. DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898 FIFTEENTH YEAR, No. 65

E. C. Parsons,
Real Estate.

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STANDARD PATTERNS
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THE **STANDARD DESIGNER** 10 CTS A COPY
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Ballards Snow Liniment Is Best....

For lame back, sore throat, wounds, sprains, cuts, bruises, old sores, etc. CHERRY COUGH CURE will cure your coughs and colds. Both of these valuable remedies can be procured at

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Block Coal!
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Having purchased for cash the largest and finest line of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass and China,

Ever brought to Dixon, we can not only make you the LOWEST PRICES, but everything will BE AS REPRESENTED.

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We have a full stock of the celebrated BARNEY & BERRY, in Ladies' and Men's. Prices LOW.

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G. O. WENDEL,
160 Galena Ave.

One More Bargain!

STEEL-DIE INITIAL STATIONERY, in any color of ink.

50 Sheets Fine Paper, embossed in any color; 50 Envelopes to match,

For the low price of **75 Cents.**

SEE SAMPLES IN WINDOW.

Lew. E. Edwards.

—F. L. Spangler is up from Sterling.

—J. M. Thompson is here from Lacon.

—Swan Sandberg of Jackson avenue is quite ill.

—Dixon Commandery, No. 21, K. P. meets tonight.

—Dixon Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., meets tonight.

—Oyster supper at Sugar Grove church to night.

—Forest, the six year old son of Austin Fritz, is very ill.

—S. A. Granger of Janesville, Wisconsin, is at Hotel Bishop.

—H. U. Bardwell has gone to Chicago to be absent two days.

—Mrs. E. B. Morse is a business traveler from Kalamazoo, Mich.

—Harley Courtright is at work for Ripley & Loog in the grocery.

—Benjamin Goodwin received news of the death of a relative at Cassopolis, Mich.

—Miss Nettie Wheat of Belvidere is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Henry Woodyatt.

—Miss Selleck will open her school in the basement of the Christian church next Monday.

—Josiah Little of Chicago and Rush D. Badger of Amboy are here today on court business.

—J. J. Healey of the College received word of the death of his grandmother at Depere, Wis.

—We are requested by C. H. Keeler to state that he is not a candidate for alderman of the First Ward.

—Mrs. Carlton Cropsey has sold in the last week $23.00 worth of poultry of the Houdan and Leghorn breeds.

—W. R. Freisenburg has gone to Stephenson county to organize an excursion party for a trip to Port Arthur, Texas.

—At last night's meeting of the G. A. R. all necessary committees for the fair to be held in February were appointed.

—An easy way for somebody to make two dollars may be ascertained by consulting an advertisement in our "Lost" department.

—S. W. Cushing is expected home tomorrow from Waltham, Massachusetts, where he attended the funeral of his father.

—The Henderson Shoe Co., whose factories are in this city, have applied for 100 square feet of space at the coming Omaha exposition.

—The funeral of A. A. Sheffield at Grand Detour is postponed on account of the storm until tomorrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock p. m.

—News came over the wire at 9 o'clock that at that time in Indianapolis, Indiana, a thunder storm with much rain was raging.

—The Illinois Refrigerator Co., of Morrison, this state, has applied for space at the Omaha Exposition for an exhibit of house refrigerators.

—Mrs. Annie E. McCune of Sterling, wife of W. A. McCune and daughter of Mrs. Amanda Crawford, died at her home at 9 o'clock Sunday night, after an illness of 11 weeks.

—Mrs. J. F. Sanford and children started this afternoon for Denver via the Chicago and Rock Island road from LaSalle. They were accompanied to LaSalle by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gilbert.

—Cyrus Barron, who lives on the Peoria road in South Dixon, received today a telegram telling of the death of his father at Somerset, Pennsylvania. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

—Speaking of candidates for alderman, the friends of alderman Anderson of the 4th ward, on the North Side, desire his re-election. He has been a good alderman, is a good clear-headed business man, and it would be a good plan to re-elect him. Active business men are what our city council should be composed of.

—The Women's Relief Corps of Omaha and South Omaha have banded themselves into an organization called the Exposition Committee of the Woman's Relief Corps for the purpose of entertaining the visiting Relief Corps during the exposition. A room will be provided for the purpose of entertaining their guests.

—We would call attention to the announcement of Wm. H. Gray as a candidate for County Treasurer. Our friends are coming out a little early this year, but it is better to be early than too late. Mr. Gray has been a resident of Lee county half a century, man and boy: served his country in the late war for the Union in the Seventh Illinois cavalry, and has always been a most respected citizen.

Bible Study at the Christian Church.

The theme presented by Mr. Taylor last night, "The Chronology of Bible History," was illustrated by a chart, simple and easily constructed by any one, yet complete in its plan and admirably adapted to its purpose.

The second and principal part of the discussion was devoted to the history of Jacob and his family to the time when Joseph as ruler of Egypt revealed himself to his brethren. The exercises of the evening had been introduced by reading I. Peter 2: 1-9, and when the historical lesson of the evening had placed all the circumstances vividly before the minds of the audience and Joseph was shown as the type of Christ Mr. Taylor's eloquent appeal to his auditors to accept reconciliation with Jesus, their brother, brought home the idea of a personal relationship to God more closely than most of his hearers had ever been able to realize it before.

At the conclusion Mr. Taylor especially urged all to bring their bibles with them tonight and to bring paper and pencils also. The larger attendance last night shows that people are becoming awakened to the value of these lessons in bible study. From whatever point you may view the bible you can not ignore it, hence it becomes necessary for us as intelligent citizens of an enlightened community to prepare ourselves to study and discuss bible questions in an intelligent manner. This is the primary object of Mr. Taylor's work and to this end the exercises are conducted as a school. Ideas are developed by questions put to the audience and the audience is invited to ask questions of the speaker and bring their difficulties for investigation.

Prince and the Hennepin.

The Geneso Republic has the following: The Republic learns through those most interested in the work that Congressman Prince is pushing the claims of the Hennepin canal with such vigor that the appropriation for the current years will be $1,000,000 or more. That sum will bring the actual work of construction into Henry county we think. At least it will bring it so near our doors that profitable employment will be available for every idle man and team in the county. Realizing fully what the canal means to the people of his district, Mr. Prince has made a thorough study of everything connected with it, having spent much of last summer in the investigation. He thus equipped himself with facts and figures with which to enlighten his colleagues in Congress upon the merit of the work and the justice of granting the appropriations asked. It is undoubtedly due to thorough personal investigation, that he will be enabled to secure an unexpectedly liberal appropriation at the present session in spite of the expressed intention of Congress to keep all expenditures down to the lowest reasonable limit.

Death of A. S. Maxwell

Alonzo S. Maxwell, one of the early settlers of Dixon, died this morning at Elgin, as we learn from a brief dispatch from his son Edward, who was with him at the time of his death. Not having particulars, we reserve a more extended notice until a future occasion. Mr. Maxwell has been a highly respected citizen of Dixon for a great many years. Several years ago his health became enfeebled which to some extent affected his mental condition. His death was occasioned by blood poisoning from an ulcer on his leg, caused from rheumatism. His family were expecting his return home and his son had gone to accompany him, and the news of his sudden death was a severe shock to his family.

Notice of the funeral will be given later.

A Social Function.

Regardless of the storm on Saturday afternoon there was a large attendance at a reception given by Mesdames Robert Smith, William H. Gray, and Enos J. Woodruff at the Robert Smith home on West Third street. The house was beautifully decorated, the refreshments delicious and the guests were nicely entertained.

From the Sterling Standard.

Chas. LeFevre of Prairieville was taken ill with cramps Sunday night, but is much better today.

The Misses Boyer of Dixon who have been visiting friends in this city for a few days, have returned home.

Miss Florence Tillman of Jordan, who has been spending a few days at her home, returned to Dixon today where she resumed her studies at the College.

CARPETS, MATTINGS and RUGS!

New Spring Line now in stock.

Beautiful Styles!
Lowest Prices!

Chas. H. Lapham & Co.

ORANGES,
10c per dozen

New Cocoanuts,
5c each.

Perfection Kerosene,
5 gallons for 25cts.

Best Stove Gasoline,
5 gallons for 40c.

J. H. MORRIS & SON GROCERS

Telephone No. 21. 117 Galena Avenue.

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Columbia
Desk
Calendars
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Alexander & Howell HARDWARE

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Only a Few Jackets Left....

SEE THESE PRICES!

Ladies' Black Boucle Capes, worth $5.00, at $2.75
Ladies' Black Boucle Jackets, worth $5.00, at $3.25
Misses' Blue Boucle Jackets, worth $5.00, at $3.25
Children's School Jackets, sizes 4, 6, 8, sell at $1.45

SEE OUR

Ladies' Patent Tip Doneola Shoe at.....$1.15
Misses' Dongola School Shoes at.....$1.00

Full line of Whales Goodyear Rubber Goods, best made.

Bargains in Remnants Prior to Inventory.....

I. B. Countryman Co.

Standard Fancy Prints at 3½c.

The Master of the House

should, for his own comfort and peace of mind, exercise due caution in his purchase of furnace coal. What he wants is coal that will burn with the least percentage of clinker and slag—coal that will be completely consumed. Besides he wants to get his money's worth. All this is his if he orders of

Geo. R. Woodruff.

Telephone 37. 259 Third St.

THOUGH THEY ARE MARVELS of beauty, of strength, and of skill, the articles of FURNITURE we are daily adding to our stock are not expensive. Keen buyers and spot cash make terms easy for us with the manufacturers. We buy the best, we sell the best, and our customers pay little for it. There is a magnificent array of bargains here. Three piece BEDROOM SUITS, perfectly made of well seasoned oak and ash. Fine mahogany Tables of beautiful designs and finish. Call in and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

C. Gonnerman, 59 First St

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

59 First Street.

The "Twin Comet" and "Little Giant"

Lawn Sprinkler!

Best made. Unique, Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any others. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

E. Stebbins, Mfg. Co.

Sole Manufacturers

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOHN WASLEY, Dixon Agent.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT, no dye harmless, pleasant odor. $1.00 a bottle. LEE'S HAIR TONIC removes dandruff, stops hair from falling out and promotes growth $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO 108 Fulton st. N.Y. Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application FREE

For sale by A. H. TILLSON, W. R. PARKER

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HENRY MOREY,

Trucking and General Team Work!

If you wish your yards cleaned, ashes hauled away or any general trucking, call on me.

HENRY MOREY.

Wanted Immediately RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN. ASSURED INCOME TO RIGHT PERSON. THE BEST PAY EVER OFFERED FOR SIMILAR SERVICE

The Cosmopolitan Magazine, edited by JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, wishes to add a quarter of a million to its clientele, already the largest, of intelligent thinking readers possessed by any periodical in the world.

IT IS PREPARED TO PAY HANDSOMELY FOR ASSISTANCE RENDERED. It wishes the services of one reliable man or woman in every town, village, country district, or manufacturing establishment in every State. All that is required of any one is reliability, earnestness and work. No matter on what other work you are engaged, it will pay you to examine into this offer.

Apply, stating position, capability and references, to THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

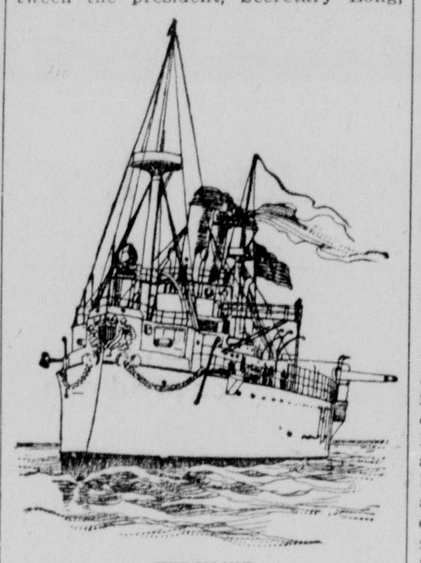
MAINE OFF TO HAVANA

One of Our Warships Will Be in That Harbor Within a Few Hours.

BUT YOU NEEDN'T OIL UP YOUR GUN

Instead of Being a Hostile Act It Is Declared by Assistant Secretary Day To Be a Friendly One—Cuban Junta Men Know Better, However—Something of a Sensation Develops in the Senate Civil Service Investigation—In Congress.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Within forty-eight hours, for the first time since the insurrection broke out in Cuba three years ago, the United States government will be represented in the harbor of Havana by a warship. The decision to send the United States steamer Maine was reached at a special meeting at the White House yesterday morning between the president, Secretary Long,



THE MAINE.

Assistant Secretary Day, Attorney General McKenna and General Miles, and it is a striking fact that with the exception of the secretary of the navy and the attorney general not a member of the cabinet knew of the president's intention to take this radical action. It is not denied, however, that some such move has been long in contemplation, as is evidenced in the following statement of Assistant Secretary Day made yesterday afternoon:

Means Anything Other Than Hostility.

"The sending of the Maine to Havana means simply the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain. It is customary for naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors of other countries with which they are at peace, and British and German warships have recently visited Havana. This is no new move. The president has intended to do it for some time, but heretofore something has happened to postpone it. The orders to the Maine mean nothing more than I have said, and there is nothing alarming or unfriendly in them. The Spanish minister here is fully informed of what is going on, and so far as I know has not made the slightest objection to it." Further, Assistant Secretary Day said that Consul General Lee had not sent for a warship.

The German Ships Referred To.

This statement shows that the move was made deliberately, and that it could not have been taken if there were serious apprehension of its results in Havana. The German ships to which Assistant Secretary Day referred in his statement are the Charlotte and the Geyer, both training ships and not of formidable tpye, though one sufficed to settle the recent Haytien difficulty. Their touching at Havana is not significant, as their cruise was arranged in all details last September, and the same ships are due at Charleston, S. C., early in February next.

They're Better Posted Than Day.

Senor Quesada, secretary of the Cuban junta, and Senor Albertini, of the Cuban staff in Washington, were about the Capitol during the day conferring with members concerning the Cuban status. Quesada said: "The sending of the Maine to Cuba, whatever be the official version, is, in our opinion, proof that things are in such condition in the few Spanish strongholds that anarchy reigns and that American citizens and property, unable to find protection at the hands of the impotent Spanish government, have now the protection of their own vessels. It is a declaration to the world that the United States are not afraid of the Spanish rabble which seems to control the Spanish officials." Senor Albertini says the sending of the Maine will justify itself by future events. From his acquaintance with Spanish methods he says there is greater reason for apprehension than has yet been shown, and he declares that as soon as Spain finds that Cuba is lost a carnival of slaughter will be inaugurated with the guns of Mora castle and the Cabanas trained on the city of Havana.

SMALL CIVIL SERVICE SENSATION.

Attempt to Influence a Witness' Testimony—That Extension of 1896.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A bombshell was sprung at yesterday's session of the senate civil service investigating committee when E. D. Bailey, assistant chief examiner of the civil service commission, and a leading witness, intimated that the commission had sought to interfere with his testimony. Bailey was asked as to the last sweeping extension of the civil service on May 6, 1896, and he said the extensions were first suggested by the commission to the president, instead of the reverse, which he thought might be required by strict construction.

At this juncture Chairman Pritchard read a letter which he said he had received from Bailey, saying he was "under unpleasant suspicion" by reason of being summoned, and asking why he had been singled out from the commission. Senator Pritchard pressed the witness regarding the reason for writing this letter, saying: "If any one has interfered with you it is due the committee to tell everything."

"The first thing that revealed the fact that I might be suspected of knowing more about examinations than I actually know," replied Bailey, "was when Mr. Proctor called me to his office a little after the first testimony I gave. He said he had no desire to influence my testimony in any way, but that the chairman of the committee had not summoned any one friendly to the commission, and asked me to tell him what I was to say, so he could be prepared to answer." The witness insisted that he did not believe Proctor intended to intimidate him.

Bailey's intimidation charges created a sensation. Chairman Pritchard, of the committee, took ocasion to deny Proctor's reference to ex parte testimony, and stated that nine-tenths of the people who had appeared were unknown to him at the time. Chairman Proctor then cross-examined Bailey and sought to show that the latter had been a "mischief-maker."

DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS BRIEFED.

Both House Occupy Their Time Principally in Much Talk.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The proposed annexation of Hawaii was somewhat extensively reviewed by Morgan yesterday in the senate while speaking to a question of personal privilege. The Alabama senator had been represented as saying in executive session substantially that ex-President Cleveland was in favor of Hawaiian annexation. This statement called out a denial from Cleveland and in support of his original statement Morgan addressed the senate at great length. One of the features of the session was an elaborate speech by Turpie of Indiana, in support of the Teller resolution. The pension appropriation bill was called up and debated for nearly three hours, but was not passed, the senate adjourning pending the disposal of a point of order made against an amendment to the pending bill.

During his speech on Teller's resolution Turpie said: "If we abandon silver and agree to pay all of our obligations in gold we should simply clinch the hold of the debt syndicate upon the country. If, however, we maintain another metallic standard and enforce that position by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver the syndicate of national debt would become as strong friends of silver as is my friend from Colorado, the author of this resolution; for they would naturally see to it that they would not lose anything on their holdings of government obligations." Turpie analyzed the bill proposed by the monetary commission and sharply attacked the proposition that all debts should be payable in gold. Turpie did not believe any such proposition would ever find public favor in the United States.

The house spent a couple of hours transacting business relating to the District of Columbia, and the remainder of the day on the Indian appropriation bill. During the consideration of the latter bill a lively political debate was precipitated by an allusion made by Simpson relative to an alleged interview with the president on the subject of immigration. Grosvenor took occasion to express the opinion that the president had never used some of the language imputed to him, and the debate drifted into a general discussion of our industrial conditions, in the course of which the strike in New England, the high prices for wheat in Kansas and the defaulting Republican officials in Nebraska successively played their parts.

After Simpson had concluded a rather extended speech on economy Dingley replied in some good natured remarks in which he twitted Simpson on having ceased to wail of the miseries of bleeding Kansas, and was now looking for misery elsewhere. "We have Populist rule in Kansas now, and there is no longer any misery out there," interposed Simpson.

"Isn't Populist rule misery enough?" exclaimed Henderson of Iowa.

Curtis (Rep.) of Kansas, commenting on Simpson's statement about the reappearance of prosperity in Kansas owing to Populistic rule, said that in one year of Republican rule in this country the farmers of Kansas had paid off $50,000,000 of mortgages, while under Populistic rule in Kansas every state institution was suffering for lack of funds and for the first time in years state warrants were being stamped "Not good for lack of funds."

Simpson in reply said that when the Populist retired from power three years ago they left $500,000 in the state treasury. When they resumed last year the treasury was bankrupt.

At the very opening of the house there was an amusing incident in which the speaker's wit played a part. Kleberg of Texas, and Docker of Maine, called attention to a poll of the house on the immigration bill printed in a New York paper. They had been made to favor the bill and were opposed to it.

"I suggest that the roll be called," exclaimed Cannon of Illinois, "and the poll corrected."

"The chair thinks the jurisdiction of the house does not go beyond the congressional record," muttered the speaker drily.

Yellow Fever in Mid-Winter.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Surgeon General Wyman has received a dispatch dated the 20th inst. from Dr. Stewart at Memphis stating that the secretary of the Mississippi state board of health has reported one and possibly three cases of yellow fever near Edwards, Miss. Mail reports to the surgeon general state that the suspected cases are on a plantation about twelve miles from Edwards, where a man, his wife and several children have had symptoms resembling yellow fever.

New York and Iowa Favored.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Among the nominations made by the president yesterday were the following: Charles H. Duell, of New York, to be commissioner of patents; George E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be director of the mint; H. G. McMillan, of Iowa, to be attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

Secretary Alger Very Much Better.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Alger is reported to be very much better. He was able to sit up in bed and read the papers yesterday. As soon as he is able to stand the fatigues of a journey he will be removed to some convenient resort on the coast, with the chances in favor of Fort Monroe.

Spain to Negotiate a Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Minister Woodford has cabled to the department of state that the government of Spain has consented to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States on the basis of reciprocity, with schedules for Cuba and the peninsula.

CLEVELAND WONDERS

How Any Man Can Misunderstand His Position as to Hawaiian Annexation.

APROPOS OF MORGAN'S REMARKS.

Refers All Questioners to His Official Utterances and Declares Uncle Sam's Doings at Honolulu in 1893 a National Disgrace—Annexation of the Islands a Perversion of United States Policy—Morgan Gives the Senate More of the Same.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 25.—"It is one of the strangest things of these strange times that my position upon the Hawaiian question should be misunderstood." That is the way ex-President Grover Cleveland expressed himself when shown the statement of Senator Morgan relative to his position in the senate yesterday. In order that there could be no misunderstanding of his position on the part of the public he authorized the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I do not believe in discussing matters of this kind as a private citizen. I do not care, however, to be misrepresented. I will therefore say that ever since the question of Hawaiian annexation was presented I have been utterly and constantly opposed to it. The first thing I did after my inauguration in March, 1893, was to recall from the federal senate an annexation treaty then pending before that body.

Hawaiian Annexation All Wrong.

"I regarded, and still regard the proposed annexation of these islands as not only opposed to our national policy but as a perversion of our national mission. The mission of our nation is to build up and make a greater country out of what we already have, instead of annexing islands. I did not suppose that there was any one in public life who misunderstood my position in this matter. It had been said that I was partial to the former monarchy and desired to see it restored in order that I might treat with it for the purpose of annexation. How could I have had such an idea if I regarded annexation as contrary to our national policy. The same answer can be made to the statement that my opposition to Hawaiian annexation was based merely upon dissatisfaction with the treaty pending before the senate at the time of my second inauguration. I was opposed to annexation as such.

Where He Puts the Disgrace of 1893.

"In regard to the Hawaiian monarchy, aside from any question of annexation and without harboring any previous designs of restoring that monarchy, I investigated the relations of our representatives to its overthrow. This investigation satisfied me that our interference in the revolution of 1893 was disgraceful. I would gladly, therefore, for the sake of our national honor and our country's fair name have repaired that wrong.

"In regard to the Cuban question: My position was fully made known to congress in the various messages in which the subject was discussed. I was opposed to the recognition of the belligerency of the island, and my position was perfectly well known. Indeed, so very unmistakable were my views on the subject that I was time and again threatened by frenzied men and women with dire calamities to be visited upon myself and children because of what they saw fit to asert as my enmity to the Cuban cause.

Doesn't Seem to "Smoke" Morgan.

"My position on all the questions was made perfectly clear in the official documents of the time and there can be no possible mistake. It is very difficult for me to understand Senator Morgan's evidently wrong impressions in regard to my position. Indeed, it is one of the strangest things of these strange times that my position in these matters should be called into question."

REMARKS OF SENATOR MORGAN.

Will Puzzle the Ex-President and Cause Him to Wonder Some More.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Morgan took the first opportunity offered yesterday to get the senate floor with another attack on ex-President Cleveland as a question of personal privilege. He referred to a dispatch from Princeton, N. J., published yesterday quoting ex-President Cleveland as denying a statement said to have been made by Morgan in an executive session of the senate, to the effect that Cleveland was once in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. Morgan said that he could not discuss his own statements made in executive session. "No statement for publication was made by me," said Morgan, "hence Mr. Cleveland, in accepting such a statement without first ascertaining from me what the facts were, shows the willingness to accept ex parte statements in Hawaiian matters."

Morgan said that it was well known to some of Cleveland's friends during his first administration that he was in favor not only of the annexation of Hawaii, but also of Cuba. "I cannot," declared Morgan, "accept Mr. Cleveland's statement that he was always opposed to Hawaiian annexation. I can name at least one confidential friend of Mr. Cleveland who will support me in the belief that that statement is not true." Morgan then presented an extended review of Cleveland's connection as president with Hawaiian affairs, in the course of which he denounced the accrediting of Special Commissioner Blount to the government at Honolulu as "a piece of duplicity without paramount."

Morgan reiterated his belief that Cleveland was in favor of annexation, but that Dole's honesty forced the president to abandon his policy of overthrowing the provisional Hawaiian government. The correspondence he read, he said, laid the foundation for the broad predicate that Cleveland was capable of declaring one policy and intending to carry into effect another.

Absolutely No Truth Therein.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary of State Day said last night: "There is absolutely no truth in the report that General Lee has tendered his resignation. He is in perfect accord with the administration and the administion with him." This report came from Jacksonville, Fla.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all midical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds, and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at A. H. Tillson's Drug Store. 5

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthly condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be effected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver, and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle is guaranteed. Sold at A. H. Tillson's Drug Store. 50c per bottle. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. H. Tillson, Druggists, Dixon, Illinois.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung trouble. Rowland Bros.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that take the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O B2

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin deseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is a great Pile remedy. Rowland Bros.

Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. A2

After years of untold suffering from piles. B. W. Pursell of Knitnersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin deseases such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. Rowland Bros.

FAC-SIMILE signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of CASTORIA.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night: But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless to children. Rowland Bros.

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads etc. neatly and promptly printed at this office.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Rowland Bros.

Why Pay Rent?

Better own a farm! Start now! Send to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy of the North-Western Home-Seeker, which gives practical information to those interested in the pursuits of agriculture, dairying and cattle raising. Correspondence solicited from intending settlers.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Rowland Bros.

DON'T GO IT BLIND

There's No Need To In Dixon. The Way Is Almost Hedged With Guide Posts.

Have you ever read a newspaper article, a glowing account of some incident told in elusive words to lead you on, and found it ended up with a proprietary medicine advertisement? Made you mad, didn't it? and were you convinced of the merit of the article? We think not, because it told the experiences of some stranger in a far away town. To take his word for it was like "going it blind." It is a very different thing when a statemement is prescribed from a citizen, from people we know; and that's the case here.

Mr. Wm. Seward Brierton, of 322 West Third St., says: "I will vouch for the great value of Doan's Kidney Pills if properly taken. I had a good deal of trouble with pains in my back whenever my farm interests required me to do work causing strain on the back from handling grain and other products of the farm, On these occasions my back became very puinful and the day after I was not able to do anything. I consulted a doctor but derived no benefit from the medicine. As I had this trouble for some 10 or 12 years and it was rapidly growing worse, I sought relief elsewhere. Learning about Doan's Kidney Pills I bought a box at Horton's drug store. Before the pills were half used the benefit of the treatment was apparent. I continued the use until I had taken almost 4 boxes when the pains in my back were gone and absolutely so. The use of Doan's Kidney Pills benefitted me in every way and I increased 10 pounds in weigth at least. I had but little faith in the remedy when I first heard of it as there are so many worthless remedies on the market, but when one strikes such a remarkable kidney cure as Doan's Kidney Pills have proven to be it is a pleasure to make it known to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Yellowstone Park Is more and more impressing itself upon the public as the years go by, as being the GREAT PARK of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the Park, but he has not yet tied his hand at constructing newfangled Geysers, or re-adorning or re-scupturing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. These are as God left them. There, too, the elk, beer, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wonder free and unfretted whithersoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the Park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railway six cent for Wonderland '97, and read about the Park. 250tf

Calling Cards for ladies and misses, in great variety, printed at this office.

KEY TO THE KLONDIKE.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific, and to that Company belongs the credit, in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first Railway to issue A Map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date, either via this route or via St Michaels and the month of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the Pioneer Alaska Line, runs Steamheated Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland: passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world) also via Lake Pend D'oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coer D'Alene country.

Early in November we shall issue an illustrated folder replete with Alaska and Klondike information up-to-date.

Send CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage and he will forward you this map. 281tf

A NEW LAKE.... ....A NEW TROUT

Rear Admiral Bearslee of the Pacific Coast Squadron, U. S. N. about a year ago brought to the attenion of tourists and anglers a beautiful lake in Northwestern Washington, that contains new varieties of monstrous trout

President Jordon of Stanford University, California, an authority on fishes pronounced them entirely new to science. They are large, weighing from 10 to 13 pounds and ranging from 10 to 13 inches in length. They are caught by trolling, at a distance of 30 feet or more below the lake's surface and are the gamiest sort of trout, full of fight, Already, anglers have gone from the far east to Lake Cresent to enjoy the rare sport found there

A long chapter on this beautiful lake and its finny inhabitants, located in the heart of the Olympic Mountains, is found in the Northern Pacific Tourist Book, wonderland '97. Send six cents for it to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Passenger Agent St. Paul Minn. 250tf

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This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults and boxes should be patronized by everybody who desires absolute security for their valuable papers, jewerly, &c.

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY. ONE OPEN DOOR TO PROSPERITY.

We have something to sell that brings good times to all concerned. We desire an energetic man in every town to introduce the best thing on earth. It is an absolute necessity which housekeepers must have and with which they are not yet supplied.

NO HUMBUG. Requires no lying nor deception; a minister can conscientiously embark in it and will make a fortune. It is also adapted to ladies. They nearly always succeed.

No canvassing required. You can sell it at home, for as soon as it is known that you have it you will have at once a money-making business. Its demand is increasing and universal. The average profits are from $100 to $800 per month. It is an article of great merit that can be handled on a large or small scale with 400 per cent. profit.

Send us your address; we will at once forward to you, by mail, full particulars and information free of cost. We only establish one agent in a place and desire to secure the proper agents at the start. We help those who wish to get started.

You must act at once if you hope to get an agency, as they are being rapidly taken. It's a brand new thing. One of our best agents writes he has cleared $3,060 in six months. We have and give exclusive control of territory. Write at once. **Be accurate about names and addresses.** Write to

The McCausland Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ☞ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents.

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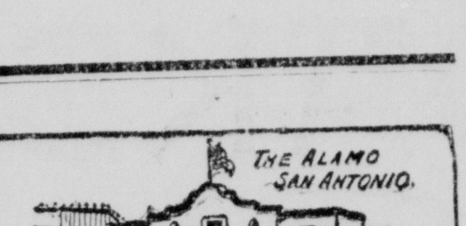
Personally Conducted.

Leave Chicago Every Wednesday.

Burlington Route to Denver, thence via Denver & Rio Grand Ry. (the scenic line of the world). Parties travel in Pullman tourist sleeping cars fitted with every convenience, which go through to California and are in charge of special agents of long experience. For particulars address **T. A, GRADY, Excursion Mgr. C. B. & Q. R. R. 21 Clark St. Chicago, Ill.** 81&41 mo 2*



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COAL MEN CONTINUE TO TALK.

But Make Show Progress Toward Coming to an Agreement.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The bituminous coal miners' and operators' conference yesterday endeavored to reconsider the vote by which the mine run proposition was defeated last week, but it was again defeated, the Ohio and Indiana men voting against it. A motion was made by the Ohio miners that whatever advance is granted should take effect on Jan. 17. This was tabled. Ratchford suggested the double standard plan to take effect Jan. 16, as the best way of satisfying all parties. As the Indiana and Ohio operators alone had voted against the mine run plan at this session, he suggested that the operators of those two states confer and endeavor to formulate something which would meet their approval. The miners would also meet with the same object in view. This plan was approved by the convention.

There were several propositions made and voted down and it was seen that the trouble with the operators was their inability to set aside present contracts.

Finally the miners were called upon to offer their scale. Ratchford replied by reading the following: "The miners demand is for 10 cents advance on screened and a relative price for mine run." He then offered the following: "Resolved, That we favor mining screened and unscreened coal in all fields of the competitive districts for the coming year, except Illinois, and that mining prices be adjusted by this convention giving all districts in competing districts a fair competing price."

As this resolution was about to be put Operator Robbins got the floor and remarked that as the atmosphere seemed to be somewhat clearer he moved that the whole matter be referred back to the scale committee, with instructions to report today. This motion carried unanimously and the convention adjourned for the day.

WHICH THEY HAD A SMALL GAME.

The Six-Shooter Was Trumps and Three Funerals Are Announced.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 25.—William and Harvey Topie are dead, Lew Wallace is fatally wounded as the result of a pistol fight in a room in Leslie county, near the Bell and Harlan county line, Sunday night. The Topie boys were invited by Wallace to go to his house and engage in a game of draw poker. The game seemed to be one-sided, Wallace winning all the money.

Finally the Topies refused to pay some money that Wallace said they owed, and a quarrel followed. Pistols were drawn, the lights shot out, and a desperate fight began. When the shooting ceased the two Topies were found to be dead and Wallace fatally wounded.

Locomotive Goes on the Rampage.

Bloomington, Ills., Jan. 25.—A Chicago and Alton locomotive left unattended in the yards suddenly started and went crashing into the machine shops. The damage is estimated at fully $5,000. A large section of wall must be rebuilt and many valuable patterns and machines were destroyed. It is believed that the locomotive was started purposely and that the offender will soon be arrested.

President Dole's Chicago Visit.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Outside of the reception given President Dole, of Hawaii, yesterday his visit to Fort Sheridan was the most interesting event of his stop here. He was given the official presidential salute of twenty-one guns at the fort, in acknowledgement of the fact that he is the nation's guest. He and his party left the city at 10:25 this morning for Washington. There was a large crowd to see him off.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Ohio senate is going to investigate trusts.

The Michigan Iron and Steel company's plant at Muskegon is closed for good.

Michael Lyons, of Wausaukee, Wis., left his home on Dec. 15, and has not been heard from since.

Billiardist Ives says that he will never play in Chicago again because those attending the show are too partisan.

An epidemic of grip threatens Chicago. Already the disease in its worst form has got a hold in the community.

The county board at Chippewa Falls, Wis., has appropriated $1,500 to begin the construction of a work house for tramps.

The senate committee on judiciary has reported favorably the nomination of Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney general.

President McKinley will be a guest at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York Thursday evening.

Two persons were killed yesterday at Voltri, Italy, near Genoa, in a conflict between troops and rioters who were agitating for higher wages.

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been introduced in the Ohio senate. It provides for solitary confinement for life for first degree murder.

Astronomers who went to India to view the recent eclipse of the sun report that perfect conditions contributed to making their observations successful.

Paul Mertz and Dr. Wentworth, of Neenah, Wis., have been arrested and bound over for trial on a charge of being accessories to the crime of malpractice.

Judge Wyman at Viragua, Wis., has sentenced George Sullivan to fourteen years at Waupum for the murder of Asa Gorham, which occurred a year ago.

While William Rathbun, owner of the Rathbun sawmill at Lavalle, Wis., was talking in front of a circular saw he was caught and thrown upon the carriage and killed.

A strike among the fishermen who control the bulk of the bullhead trade at Beaver Dam, Wis., came to an end by the shippers agreeing to pay the fishermen the price demanded.

President McKinley has consented to touch the button and to put the machinery of the golden jubilee mining fair of California at San Francisco in motion. The ceremony will take place Saturday.

Frank Beck, of Madison, Wis., foreman of the roundhouse, and Wesley Schelper, Baraboo, engineer of wrecked engine, were killed by a locomotive explosion at Madison, and three other men severely but not fatally hurt.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

One Hundred Persons Imprisoned in a Flaming Building at Spokane.

STAIRS BURNED FROM UNDER THEM

No Way of Egress Except by Ladder or Rope or Leap to Sure Death.

Loss of Life Estimated at from Ten to Fifty and the Latter Seems Most Probable from the Circumstances—No One in Bed When the Fire Broke Out Can Have Escaped—Building Six Stories High and All the Victims on the Upper Floors.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25.—Fire broke out last night in a business block, and it is certain that some lives will be lost, if there is not a holocaust. At midnight fire was destroying the Great Eastern block on Riverside avenue. The stairway was burned away and people in the building were at the windows crying for help. It was feared the loss of life would be great. The building is a six-story brick and the upper floors are used for light housekeeping. It is now feared that fifty or more persons have perished in the awful furnace. The upper floors were occupied by seventy-five or 100 roomers, and it is not thought that more than twenty-five have been saved.

Leaped from a Window to Death.

Later.—Mrs. Davies, of Nebraska City, Neb., leaped from a window to the stone pavement and was taken to the hospital. She will die. Her daughter and son-in-law were saved. The great crowds in the streets were franctic with excitement. Several thrilling rescues were made. One man came down a rope with his babe on his arms, and his wife followed. The building is owned by Levinsky, of San Francisco. It cost $225,000, and is insured for $50,000. The first floor and basement were occupied by John W. Graham, with a large stock of stationery. The flames were entirely beyond the control of the firemen and extended to adjoining buildings.

Every One in Bed Surely Perished.

At 1:30 the fire was under control. Only the walls of the big building remain. Estimate of loss of life vary from ten to fifty. W. D. Lloyd was sitting in his room on the fifth floor reading when the alarm was given. "Every one who was in bed at that time on that floor," he said, "perished." He had a narrow escape. Wrapping his overcoat around his head he came down the stairway. As he ran down the stairs he ran into two men. He saw five persons on that floor who he is convinced perished. He heard persons falling all around him suffocated by the dense smoke. Alice Wilson, aged 18, is known to have perished. Her sister Maud was saved.

VON BULOW EXPLAINS THINGS.

Statement That Sheds Some Light on the Grab at Kiao-Chou.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Baron von Bulow made a statement in the richstag budget committee regarding the Chinese situation. After saying that China had acceded to every demand made by Germany regarding indemnity for the outrage on German missionaries in China he said: "The German government believes it has done all that is necessary for the prevention of further outrages. The best guarantees, however, are the permanent presence under the treaty of German men-of-war and a garrison at Kiao-Chou, by which it is hoped the authorities and population of China will not again forget that no wrong done to German subjects will be allowed to pass unpunished."

Baron von Bulow, in concluding, said that the negotiations with reference to the construction of railways and the workings of coal mines were proceeding favorably. The government chose Kiao-Chou because it was not too near the French and British spheres of interest, or Russia's sphere of power.

Baron von Bulow prefaced his declaration by saying he could only speak with extreme caution, as otherwise his words might be represented as interference in French affairs, and he thought there was the more reason for enjoining reserve since it might be expected that light would be cast upon the affair by the proceedings initiated in France itself.

Suit Against the Diamond Match Co.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 25.—The Diamond Match company has been sued for $750,000 damages. The suit grows out of its operations on the Ontonagon river. The papers were filed in the federa court at Marquette, Mich., in behalf of the estate of Thomas Nester, who was a lumberman in the northern Michigan peninsula. The bill sets forth that because of the jam piers the Nester logs were detained in the Ontonagon until it was too late to get them to the Nester saw mill, wherefore they became worn eaten and deteriorated in value.

McComas Nominated by Caucus.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25.—Fifty-three members of the general assembly met in caucus last night to discuss the senatorial situation. Hon. Louis E. McComas and J. C. Mulliken were placed in nomination, the roll call resulting in 46 votes for McComas and 7 for Mulliken. The nomination of McComas was made unanimous. The bolters refused to enter the caucus.

Another Civil Service Decision.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25.—United States Judge Lurton yesterday decided the injunction case of W. C. Morgan vs. D. A. Nunn, revenue collector, involving the question of Nunn's power under the civil service law, holding that the court had no jurisdiction and that the chief executive alone has power to enforce civil service rules and law.

LUETGERT ACCUSES A POLICEMAN.

Says That "Cop" Made Him an Offer for a Small Consideration.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—There was a small sensation in the Luetgert trial yesterday when Luetgert detailed his conversation with Charles Griebenow, a police officer, in which that officer told the sausage-maker that if he would buy him a small business he would throw up his job on the police force and tell the Hollander all about the matter. The name of Mary Siemering came up during the afternoon. He said his wife hired the girl and that he never quarreled with his wife about her. "Concerning the statement of Frank Odorofsky that he had seen you kiss this girl, is that true?" By his reply the sausage-maker created some merriment: "No; it's a lie. I had all the kissing I wanted at home."

One of the state's new witnesses was one Frank Hengel. He said Luetgert offered him a trip to Europe and $1,000 or $2,000 if he would stay until things had "blown over." Luetgert emphatically denied it, and denounced the witness who had given the evidence against him. He denied conversations he was said to have had with Mrs. Feldt. In fact in each case where there were but two parties—the principals—knew what was said Luetgert put in emphatic denials to anything against his cause alleged to have been said by him. A question was asked regarding Mary Siemering. At that moment Miss Siemering herself appeared in the court room for the first time during the present trial.

At 3 p. m. State's Attorney Deneen began the cross-examination. He did not make much impression. The most material advantage he gained was the wide difference in the description of the appearance of the vat on Sunday morning given by Luetgert and Charles. Charles said the vat contained tallow, unassimillated grease, lye, and some soap. Luetgert maintained that it was all "soapy substance," and that the only difference between the top and bottom was that the former was darker colored and slightly more fluid. Finally a dozen questions were put and repeated with the design of forcing the witness to tell what the soapy substance looked like. He repeated his answer that it was just a "soapy substance."

Chicago's Civil Service Snarl.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The grand jury will be asked to investigate President Kraus and Commissioners Washburne and Winston, of the city civil service board. At a session of the senate committee which is probing into the police department a motion made by Senator Mahoney was unanimously carried, instructing Chairman Berry to turn over to the state's attorney all the evidence elicited by the committee showing that the civil service law has been violated. Mahoney also attacked Mayor Harrison and advocated the grand jury for him, on the ground that he influenced the commissioners to violate the law.

Strikers Stop Forty Passengers.

Lebanon, Ind., Jan. 25.—Strikers of the Chicago and Southeastern railway seized and side-tracked the west-bound express train when it arrived here last evening. Forty passengers aboard the train are tied up here. The strikers have complete possession of the railway yards. The delayed passengers are given the hospitality of private homes in the city, as public sentiment is unanimously in favor of the strikers. The men are striking for back pay and they say eight months' pay is due to most of them.

Bill to Reduce the Hours.

Boston, Jan. 25.—In the house yesterday Representative Ross, of New Bedford, introduced a bill to limit the hours of labor of minors under 18 and women in mercantile establishments in towns of 50,00 population or more to sixty hours a week.

Banker Wilkinson Is Dead.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 25.—J. M. Wilkinson, ex-state treasurer and private banker, died here yesterday afternoon of intestinal troubles. Prior to his death Wilkinson placed his private bank involuntary liquidation.

The Weather We May Expect.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Rain in southern, snow or rain in northern portions; warmer in Indiana; easterly winds. For Michigan—Increasing cloudiness and snow or rain; increasing northeasterly winds. For Wisconsin—Snow; increasing northeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. For Iowa—Snow; colder weather; easterly winds, becoming northerly.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 24.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade: Wheat—January, opened 94½c, closed nominal; May, opened 92¾c, closed 92⅝c; July, opened 84¾c, closed 84¼c; December, opened nominal, closed 77¾c. Corn—January, opened 27c, closed nominal; May, opened 29c, closed 28⅞c; July, opened 30c, closed 29⅞c. Oats—January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 23¾c, closed 23⅝c; July, 22½c, closed 22⅜c. Pork—January, opened $9.72½, closed nominal; May, opened $9.85, closed $9.90; July, opened $10.02½, closed 10.00. Lard—January, opened $4.72½, closed nominal; May, opened $4.82½, closed $4.85; July, opened $4.92½, closed $4.95.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 18½ per lb; extra dairy, 17c; fresh packing stock, 11c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 16c per doz. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10½c per lb; chickens, 6@7c; ducks, 6½@7½c. Potatoes—Common to choice, 52@60c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.50 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 24.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, about 9,000; rather uncertain owing to storms; market active and feeling firm; prices higher; sales ranged at $3.35@3.70 for pigs, $3.60@3.80 for light, $3.55@3.65 for rough packing, $3.65@3.85 for mixed and $3.70@3.85 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 16,500; feeling strong; quotations ranged at $5.00@5.45 for choice to extra steers, $4.50@4.95 good to choice do., $4.35@4.90 fair to good, $3.80@4.40 common to medium do., $3.70@4.20 butchers' steers, $3.20@3.85 stockers, $3.80@4.35 feeders, $2.15@3.90 cows, $2.60@4.50 heifers, $2.40@4.25 bulls, oxen and stags, $3.40@4.40 Texas steers, and $3.50@6.75 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 18,000; quotations ranged at $3.60@4.50 westerns, $3.60@4.60 natives, and $4.00@5.80 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, Jan. 24.

Wheat—Higher; No. 1 northern, 93c; No. 2 spring, 88@90c; May, 93⅛c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 46½@46¾c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 41@42c; sample, 29@41c.

FOURTH YEAR.

CHRONIC · DISEASE · CURED!

The day of so-called "incurable diseases" is past. Owing to the great advances made in science and inventions within the past few years, there is now hardly a disease that cannot be successfully coped with by a great physician properly equipped with the genius and knowledge to properly diagnose the case, and the newly invented and improved surgical instruments and medcines used, in treatment.

DR. PRETTYMAN,

The Famous Specialist of Chicago, will again be in

Dixon, Ill., Thursday, January 27th,

At the NACHUSA HOUSE, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Returning every four weeks.

DR. PRETTYMAN is one of the greatest specialists in an age of specialty. Added to a great natural inclination, amounting almost to genius for the investigation of the cause, effects and cure of diseases, he has had the benefits of an education at the greatest medical college in America, and subsequent experience and practice in the hospitals of all the great cities of the East. His thoroughly practical and modern treatment of particular classes of disease, have gained for him a reputation and standing of wide recognition. He is one of the world's greatest healers, has long been recognized as such and is not even yet at the zenith of his powers.

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Do you have Ringing in the Ear?
Hawking and Spitting?
Headache and Dizziness?
Bad Breath?
Difficultly in Breathing?
Dropping of Mucus?

IF SO, YOU HAVE CATARRH!

BEWARE! Catarrh, if allowed to go on, leads to **Chronic Dyspepsia, Consumption and Death.**

DR. PRETTYMAN can cure you soon and easily by a positive, painless method, used by him with invariable success in thousands of cases.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear nearly all originate with Catarrh. If your case is curable, Dr. Prettyman will tell you so, and cure you.

A WORD TO MEN: To those who are suffering from one or more of the various forms of Nervous Debility, resulting in some or all of the following symptoms: BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, LOSS OF MEMORY, PREMATURE DECLINE OF POWER, ETC. (A private, quick and *confidential* treatment without detention from business.)

Varicocele, Syphilis (blood poisoning), *Spermattorhoea, Stricture, Pains in the Back, etc., etc.,* cured soon and permanently.

WEAK WOMEN! Why remain so longer Under skillful treatment, *Profuse, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Laceration, Ulceration Ovarian Difficulties, etc., etc.,* will speedily disappear. *Sterility* (Barrenness) is not a permanent condition. You can be cured, thus bringing happiness to yourself and others, fulfilling your natural function, and making home what it should be.

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The National Magazine is the best 10 cent publication obtainable. Profusely illustrated. Christ and His Time, by Dallas Lore Sharp; Recollections of the Century, by Edward Everett Hale, and monthly contributions by Hayden Carruth, author of Track's End, are regular features.

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Special inducement to consumers of Steam Coal, it is without an equal for steam use.

I have also the best grades of Hard Coal, and Wood in any way you desire, cord, chunks, sawed or sawed and split.

Send me your order for anything in my line. I guarantee satisfaction.

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Beautiful mahogany case: guaranteed by the makers and by us.

This is a Genuine Bargain.....

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MUSIC STORE,

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Wm. C. Godfrey's

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Eastern Buckwheat,

straight from the fields of New York, ...and.....

Maple Syrup

made from the finest quality of Vermont Maple Sap.

Telephone No. 62.

A Big Job Lot of

Whips, 5cts Up

.....at.....

D. B. AYRES' Old Stand.

1¼ inch Leather Halters, job lot....65c
Plush lined Goat Robes, job lot...$4.50

Come and see us for Harness; we have them to suit all.

S. J. AYRES,

First Door South of Opera House.

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Livery and Boarding Stable

Wagonetts for Picnic Parties a Specialty.

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Give Us Your

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Don't Forget

we handle the best Oysters and Celery. Every quart of cysters solid meat.

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53 First Street.

Telephone 57.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.

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Telephone.....Number 5

DIXON, ILL., JANUARY 25, 1898.

NOTICE!

A charge of 5 cents per line will be made on all CARDS OF THANKS, RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT, and all notices pertaining to socials where an admission fee is charged or articles are offered for disposal.

GREAT PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER PLANTS.

Saving of Coal a Factor of the Improvement.

M. H. Dieterich is a Lee county boy, from Nelson township, brother of George of this city, and is at present employed in the engineering department of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio. In a recent number of the "Advance Club Record" published by the company, we find the following, which will be of interest not only to Mr. Dieterich's many personal friends among our readers, but especially to engineers and managers of power plants here and elsewhere. Says the Record:

Mr. H. M. Dietrick of the engineering department talked of "The Power Plant, the Economical Use of Steam," etc. Eight years' experience in the machine shop, building engines and doing repair work, and over seven years of service with the Babcock & Wilcox Co', he said, during which time he visited about eighty different power plants, some bad and some good, had given him a chance to obtain ideas which have so far been used to decided advantage in our plant, and which can be put to use as requirements demand.

He said he had been in many modern power plants like our own when everything was running smoothly, and at a time when one least expects, some pump, pipe, valve, engine or boiler would give out and shut the whole plant down temporarily.

Inexperienced people, Mr. Dietrich said, tell us to build so that there will be no accidents that can possibly shut the power down. His personal observation has been that even where the greatest precaution has been taken to build a power plant so that a shutdown from accident is impossible, the extra expenditure of money has not entirely eradicated the trouble. In a power plant, as well as in any piece of machinery, some part will give out first, and building in duplicate does not always accomplish the desired results.

Speaking of the capacity of boiler plants, Mr. Dietrich said that he had experience with all kinds of stokers and furnaces, and considered the chain grate, which we use, the best stoker built. His previous experience with it led him to believe that the two which had just been installed with their boilers would carry the whole load of heat, light and power for the factory. He was much surprised and disappointed, thefore to find that they seemed to fail in this, and he and Mr. Buchanan talked the matter over and in a short time decided on plans whereby they were certain that the plant could be run on two boilers. They proceeded at once to carry our their plans, which resulted in a great saving of exhaust steam and condensed water from various sources. They also raised the temperature of two-thirds of the feed-water from 120 degrees to 210 degrees, making a saving in this alone of 8 per cent of two-thirds of the coal used, and this with a few inexpensive changes. When these changes were completed their anticipations were realized, and it is possible now to run the entire plant on two boilers.

Mr. Dietrich said that if the company were to build another factory, an exact duplicate of the present one, the present boiler plant could be made to furnish the power and heat for the two with comparative ease, and at the same time be in as good shape for boiler as one-half of the steam plants in the country. This, of course, would leave the cleaning of boilers for nights and Sundays. With such ample boiler capacity as we now have, he said we are able to clean our boilers, purifier, heater and hot-well and do most of our repairing during the week, thus doing away, to a great extent, with Sunday work, with the exception of firing, which cannot be avoided.

One of the great obstacles in the way of economy in a steam plant is scale in the boiler; but by the method employed here of getting back all the return water possible, which is practically pure except from cylinder oil, it is found that we only have to use about one-third of impure or well water to make up the deficiency in the condensed water. This extra water is run through an exhaust heater and then through a live-steam purifier which takes out nearly all of the impurities. After a two-months' run, it is found that we get about one sixteenth of an inch of scale in the boilers, which is nothing to speak of when it is considered that in most other plants the scale varies from one-fourth to one inch in thickness in the same length of time. It is hoped that in the near future the big cistern on K street may be used as a catch-basin for the rain-water from Machinery Hall, the intention being to use this water in the boilers. This will help to keep the boilers clean and save a great deal of work in cleaning the exhaust heater, purifier and boilers, in addition to slightly increasing the amount of water evaporated per pound of coal consumed.

Several weeks ago the Engineering Department undertook the task of getting everything in shape by the first of the year to keep records furnishing a complete test of the power plant, so that the department would be able in the future to compare one month with another. Numerous obstacles, he said, had thus far prevented the establishment of records as complete as are desired, but the Engineering Department will continue the work until all of these obstacles are overcome, so that at the end of each month complete records may be had of the water evaporated, the coal consumed for this purpose the average temperature of all feed-water and the total power delivered, together with all other necessary information from which to judge completely as to the economy of the plant.

In conclusion, Mr. Dietrich gave a few figures bearing on the conduct of the plant as follows: In December, 1896, the factory ran 265 hours, and the coal consumed during this same month was 557 tons, making an average consumption of coal per hour of 2.1 tons. During the month of December, 1897, the factory ran 320 hours, and the coal consumed during this same month was 583 tons, making an average consumption of coal per hour of 1.82.

This shows .28 tons or 580 pounds less coal per hour consumed in December, 1897, than in December, 1896, or a saving of 2.8 tons per day of ten hours, and at the same time while making this saving we had a much heavier load in December, 1897, than in December 1896, as will be shown by the following figures: We had eighty-four drill-presses, punches, printing presses and other machines, with their counter shafting, and 170 feet additional line shafting in December, 1897, which we did not have in December 1896. We had twenty-five horse power more pull in the Carpenter Shop in December, 1897, than we had in December 1896. We had 350 incandescent lights in use in December, 1897, which we did not have in December, 1896. We had 2,100 feet of one-inch pipe for heating purposes in dry-houses and other places in December, 1897, which we did not have in December, 1896. Yet while doing this extra work we still show, as we have seen, a saving of 2.8 tons of coal in each ten-hours' run.

Another statement which is favorable to our power plant is the following: In December, 1896, the records of the Cost Department and Purchasing Department shows that 1,255 registers were manufactured with a coal consumption of 557 tons, making 880 pounds of coal consumed per register manufactured, while in December, 1897, we manufactured 2,539 registers, with a coal consumption of 583 tons, or 460 pounds of coal per register. This is a decrease of almost 100 per cent. in the amount of coal consumed per register manufactured.

More About the Freeport Desdemona and Her Dusky Lover.

When Carrie Stiles and her negro lover, Eddie Middleton, were brought into court Saturday, they put a bold face on the matter and desired the judge to marry them right away. This however, he declined to do, and contented himself with fining Middleton $25, which fine was suspended on condition that he would pay the girl's fare back to Freeport and never again be seen in her society. This was done and the Freeport chief of police was instructed to keep Carrie in her own burg if possible. The Freeport Democrat of yesterday says:

"The name of Carrie Stiles, given to the Rockford authorities, is not the one which belongs to the young woman in question, but unfortunately the remainder of the story is true. The scandal is said to be the outgrowth of the 'cake walk" held here last fall, when three or four girls who were present became infatuated with the smart negroes who took part Perhaps it was for the reason that black men are so few here that they are a sort of novelty or possibly the young women have weak minds, low morals and execrable taste. At any rate they lost their sense of decency and besides the one who calls herself Carrie Stiles, another girl from this place is living with a Rockford negro, so Chief of Police Root says. If cake walks are to be so demoralizing in their effects it is altogether probable that any suggestions looking toward another entertainment of that sort will meet with determined opposition."

—George Beal is at the Nachusa House with his large display of spring styles in straw hats.

Lee County Farmers' Institute at the Court House, Dixon, February 3 and 4.—A Good Program.

E. S. Fursman, who pleased everybody last year, will be on deck again with a new subject, "Farmers' Homes" and he will give some new ideas on that subject, also tell how he raised 160 bushels of corn to the acre last year and won one of the prizes offered by the State Board of Agriculture.

Mrs. E. L. Gleason of Mendota will give, in her pleasing way, a talk on "Fireside Philosophy," Thursday afternoon. Everybody wants to hear this for it will be good. Remember there will be no evening program so the ladies are expected to be out to the day programs in full force. There will be a committee of ladies to receive you.

Prof. W. W. Frazer of the State Agricultural school will talk and illustrate, "Variations of Milk," and that is a subject to interest every dairyman. Afternoon of the 3rd, Steer Feeding will be told about by one successful in the business.

R. H. Cotta of Freeport is an expert on fruit growing and will tell How to Grow and Care for an Orchard.

Prof. Hartwell will tell about Spraying,

Mrs. C. L. Swigart will tell about, "Household Economies," on the afternoon of the 4th.

Berry, the greatest horse dealer in the world, will be here and tell about the "Outlook for the Horse Market."

Miller Purvis of the Farmers' Voice, Chicago, will talk on "Farm Poultry".

Other subjects will be presented. A question box will also be a feature of the meeting.

Farmers from all parts of the county should come and bring their families and keep up with the new ideas in their line of business. Don't forget to use the Farmers' Club Room when attending the Institute. Nice accomodations for the ladies and the little folks as well as for the men.

A Criticism of Prohibitionist Stewart's Statements.

Oliver Stewart's prohibition talk at the court house, deserves some criticism. He virtually assumes that Uncle Sam's relation to the states is similar to a bully among urchins,—he may knock off the hats of any and all, with impunity. He ought to know that the United States Government has no right to meddle with the "National Unity—State Sovereignity" of Illinois, only as that right is delegated to it by the national constitution. That constitution gives the general government the right to establish post officers, draft soldiers transport mails, collect revenue and do several other things in the various states. But it has as little right to forbid Illinois to allow its corn manufactured into whisky, as it would have to prohibit us from converting corn into pork.

He repeats the threadbare lie that the U. S. government is the backer of every saloon in the country. Can he show one instance in the entire state, where a liquor seller has been proven guilty in a circuit court of selling liquor in violation of the laws of Illinois, and yet was acquitted because he had what Mr. Stewart calls a U. S. license? License implies permission and protection. Uncle Sam says to the liquor dealer and tobacco seller alike, "If you sell liquor or tobacco, I will oppress you by taxation. If you are selling in violation of the law of your state, my tax receipt shall not be construed as license or protection." The absurdity of calling an internal revenue tax receipt a license, has been so often shown, that Mr. Stewart looks much like a willful deceiver when he calls it license.

He arraigns Republicans for passing the Harper law. That law was passed at the request of the, supposed to be, temperance people of the state, expressed by petitions. In this place the petition was circulated by a temperance post master, and signed by prohibitionists and most all other opponents of the saloon. Our Republican legislatures have passed nearly every measure against the drink evil, that was largely asked for by supposed temperance people of the state. Yet prohibitionists have, during the last thirty years, been bombarding the Republican party and most of their shots consisted of falsehoods and misrepresentative, as in Mr. Stewarts talk. Such men are a curse to the cause of

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Billy Link

Will be here Saturday night, January 29th with the best show he has ever been connected with. The manager of "The Pay Train" says he has a great show. Billy wanted 28th and 29th, but as the time was not open takes the one date 29th, and will give a show worth 35c, 50c and 75c, for 15c, 25c and 35c, and a packed house will greet him and his superb company.

—The reserved seats for the Freeport Minstrel Company for tomorrow evening at the Opera House are selling fast. A fine audience is already assured.

January Clearance Sale!....

We wish to call your attention to this sale. To reduce stock we offer great bargains in every department. We have 29 Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks which must go for less than HALF PRICE. All new styles.

SPECIAL SALE! 50c Black Dress Goods for.....39c

R. W. THOMPSON,

Cor. Hennepin and 1st St. Successor to Thompson Bros.

148 Parlor Pieces.....

Until Saturday evening, January 29th, at less than cost.

5 PIECE SUITS!
3 PIECE SUITS!
2 PIECE SUITS!

Divans, Fancy Chairs, and Odd Pieces upholstered in finest satin, damask and leather. Every piece at less than actual cost.

The Keyes Furniture Rooms,

66 and 68 Main Street, Telephone 161

A Perfect.... Fitting... Shoe..

will wear twice as long as one that does not fit. Those of you who have had the experience of both will agree with us in this statement.

Too much care can not be given to the feet in the way of reasonable, serviceable and stylish footwear. Our line of **Ladies' $3.00 Shoes** is absolutely correct in style, finish, workmanship and service-giving worth. They are made on three styles of coin toes--the narrow nickel, the medium quarter and the wide half-dollar toes; with kid and cloth tops, and have agatine eyelets--the kind that does not turn brassy. Come and look them over. Tell us your likes and dislikes that we may make our taste and judgement still nearer your own.

The "GOLDEN RULE" Shoe Store,

McCleary & Long's Old Stand. FORD BROS., Managers.

Great Slaughter Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Winter and Spring

CLOAKS 98c

Will buy any Cloak or Cape now on exhibition in our cloak department: these garments sold from $5.00 to $20.00. We have between 75 and 100 of these garments. You take your pick for **98c.** Come early and get first choice.

J. R. Carpenter,

154 Galena Avenue.

An Even Heat

slow combustion, free from slate and dirt, and a moderate price is what each housekeeper wants when they buy

Coal!

That is the kind we want to sell. Our aim being similar, we can come to a satisfactory agreement. We have

The Assumption

which is far superior to any found elsewhere. We deliver free to any part of the city.

L. D. PITCHER, 451 Depot Avenue.

Telephone Number 19.

New York Store,

118 Galena Avenue.

Do you contemplate refurnishing your house with Carpets, Rugs or Mattings of any kind this spring, if so let us talk to you about it.

Having recently added to our stock samples of Union All Wool and Extra Super Ingrain. Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpet, from the well known firm of Marshall Field & Co., showing special and strictly up-to-date designs.

Our percentage of profit is much smaller than dealers carrying goods in stock can afford to handle them for. We are confident we can save you *money*.

Full line of Matting now on our floor at 10c per yard up.

Good Opaque Window Shades, best goods, 20c; good grade Linoleum at 50c per yard.

Look over our line before buying.

New York Store.

JOB PRINTING!

If you want a nice job of printing done, call at this office.

COAL!

I have at all times the best grades of

Hard and Soft Coal!

Leave orders at the Trader or telephone me at office, and you shall receive prompt attention.

H. MAJOR,

Telephone 8.

Brick and Tile Yards.

FURNITURE

Of all kinds!

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Undertaking.

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H. CAMP & SON,

No. 110 Galena Avenue.

With 1898....

Comes our New Spring Line of Samples. Call and look at the line.

I can make you a pant this next week for $3.25.

Chas. A. Todd,

161 Galena Av. **Agent**

SHAW TALKS FOR GOLD

Address of the Chairman of the Monetary Committee.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

He Says the Advocates of 16 to 1 Are Entitled to Forgiveness, for They Knew Not What They Did—The Country Not in Favor of Repudiation—The Gold Standard, Says the Governor, Must Be Maintained Forever—Paper Currency.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—Governor Shaw, as chairman of the monetary convention which is in session here, addressed the delegates as follows:

"I believe, gentlemen, you represent today the nonpartisan purpose as well as the financial sentiment of a very large majority of the American people. Every time the question has been voted upon they have declared for sound money and national honor. Back in the '70's the repudiation of both public and private debts was proposed and openly advocated. Those who espoused the cause insisted that the most sacred obligations could be honestly discharged by the unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency (as Zach Chandler expressed in the last speech of his life), a currency payable to no one, at no place, and never. The issue was taken to the polls, and by an overwhelming majority repudiation was repudiated.

"It is worthy of note that the greenback movement was pressed with greatest vigor between 1873 and 1878, while the silver dollar was omitted from our coinage laws, but its adherents were never victorious in a single state or congressional district, except as the result of fusion with one or the other of the leading parties. The people favored resumption of specie payment, even pending the enactment therefor of 1875 and after the demonetization of silver. A people that endorsed the prospective return to a specie basis when such return meant the adoption of the gold standard, and while the possible dangers therefrom were being urged and exaggerated, and when none of the good effects therefrom were being realized, and in the face of a plan for the liquidation of national obligations by the free use of an irredeemable paper currency, must be presumed to have been, at that time at least, well centered in sound financial principles. Have we since been unwisely educated? It doth not so appear.

"Twenty years later, in a yet more subtle form, and at a time when self-preservation appealed to any to join the hosts arrayed for the purpose, partial repudiation was proposed. I do not wish to be understood as charging those who advocated the free coinage of silver at the ration with gold of 16 to 1 with dishonesty; I prefer to regard them as entitled to forgiveness, for certainly they knew not what they did. Nevertheless, in no unmistakable terms, it was their avowed intention to provide for the discharge of all existing liabilities, public and private, with a silver dollar, or its equivalent, intrinsically worth but 50 per cent of the dollar of the money current at the time the obligations were incurred. It was the boast of the advocates of the measure that this inferior coin should be in no manner or form redeemable exchangeable or convertible at par into any other coin or form of money intrinsically worth more. A cheap dollar was the battle cry of the allied forces.

"The elementary principle that the standard coin of all countries is worth the material of which it is composed and never more, was ridiculed by the promulgators of the new movement. They refused to consider the provisions of the statutes which makes the present gold coin legal tender at its nominal value only when of full weight and within the limit of tolerance provided by law; and which provides that the same coin shall possess legal tender qualities in proportion to its weight when below the limit of tolerance. They failed to note the common transactions of every-day life, when the foreign gold coin is exchanged for the gold coin of this country, and the gold coin of this for that of foreign lands absolutely in proportion to the material of which they are composed. They would not heed the demonstration of this same principle in the fact that the standard silver dollars of Mexico circulates, both at home and abroad, as compared with gold in proportion to its bullion value.

"Nevertheless, by a popular majority of over 1,000,000 the country again declared, even amid the most depressing conditions, that neither total nor partial repudiation found audience in the American heart and mind. Our people are honest, and they are wiser than many suppose. The safety of republican government was never so clearly demonstrated as on Nov. 3, 1896. Either the verdict rendered on that day determined that the value of the United States dollar shall be and remain in both debt-paying and purchasing power the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold or that election determined nothing.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that possibly a few voted for the gold standard in the hope that international bimetallism was attainable, but they wisely recorded their vote in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard until such time as international bimetallism should be secured. Now that the most earnest and good faith attempt thereunto has failed, and amid such circumstances as to lead all thinking men to believe that nothing can ever be accomplished along that line, it follows that the gold standard must be maintained forever.

"This being settled, what remains to be done? The people have a right to expect something. They went to the extreme limit of their opportunity in demanding security against financial depression, commercial upheavals and industrial agitation. In view of the oft repeated declaration for national honor and the payment and discharge of every obligation, public and private, in a currency equivalent to gold, it remains for the lawmaking power to spread the verdict of 1896 on record, to render judgment in accordance therewith, and to make the decree perpetual. A failure to do so will endanger every interest, every industry, every enterprise, and make possible a panic of such cyclonic force and widespread extent as to render what we have seen, in comparison, but a summer's zephyr.

"We must have a paper currency. I believe the country at large, without regard to party, agrees to this proposition. We must have a paper currency, and of sufficient volume for the needs of a great and prosperous people, with many and vaired interests. Those who believe in the principle indorsed at the polls in 1896, together with those who accept the verdict then rendered as of binding force, agree that every dollar of paper currency must be redeemable, directly or indirectly, exchangeable or convertible, at par for gold. The value of every dollar of the United States money, whether of coin or paper currency, must be the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold. The gold coin must be the touchstone, the test, the measure of value of every dollar, by whomsoever issued or howsoever expressed. This paper currency, the volume of which must be co-extensive with the needs of the country, should all be issued by the government or by the banks. The time has arrived by when the government should issue a part of the paper currency (other than coin certificates) and the banks a part.

"This currency must be elastic. There will be no more half bushels needed in the south on thrashing day than will be needed seeding day. The same thing is true of the east and the west and the Pacific slope. The monetary system that shall stand the test of all time must be automatic in its operations. Wherever the demand exists there the currency must spring up in volume sufficient to meet the requirements of trade and commerce. This can be accomplished only by clothing the banks with power to issue. Then a small tax should be levied upon the circulation to protect against dangerous inflation beyond the needs of the country, and to insure contraction when the demand ceases.

"The government cannot provide any such automatic safety valves to regulate its own issue. Every financial-political agitation engenders a mania on the part of the people for hoarding and every manifestation of a disposition to hoard produces a political agitation along financial lines. Every such agitation in turn paralyzes commerce and tends to throw the balance of trade against us. This, in turn, depletes our stock of gold, and this again intensifies all other evils. All these tendencies are likely to become epidemic and are seldom understood or attributed to the inciting cause. The most unfortunate phase of it all is the fact that the government is powerless to relieve. It cannot replenish its treasury, as we have seen, except by a loan and an increase of the interest-bearing debt. The government is like the individual. It cannot raise money except on assets, and having none on hand it issues bonds extending over a long period of years, and thus imposes new burdens on the people. This is given widest publicity and intensifies the evils rendering the expedient necessary.

"The fact that the interests at stake in this movement are financial, industrial and commercial will justify no less care than if they were political. The country has learned that capital cannot be coerced into activity. It can be invited, but it is extremely shy. When it does venture forth it is only when the coasts are clear and the agitator is at rest.

"That you represent something besides the names your parents gave you will not militate against such recommendations as you may be pleased to submit. Whatever the country may think of the banker, it thinks well of you. Your interests are in common with those of the people generally. The fact that you have more involved than some will only insure greater care. I think it was Colonel Ingersoll who said: 'It requires a great degree of patriotism to induce a man to shoulder a musket in defense of a boarding house.' I would only urge that you be thoughtful, brave and true, and the people will be with you."

M'KINLEY WILL BE A GUEST.

President to Speak at Manufacturers' Banquet in New York.

President McKinley will be a guest at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Thursday evening. He will make a speech on the subject of his own selection.

"The Merchant Marine" will be the toast responded to by Senator Frye of Maine. Charles Emory Smith will speak of "The Influence of the Press on Trade and Commerce." "Foreign Trade" will be spoken of by Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and "The Industries of a Nation as Affected by Its Laws" will form the subject for an address by Judge Howland. Then there will be other speakers on the programme, which has not yet been completed.

Six hundred persons will be at the banquet, and provision has been made for women to hear the president of the United States and other speakers by the occupancy of twenty-four boxes in the banquet hall.

Important subjects will be considered at the convention of the association, which meets in the Masonic Temple. Business sessions will be interspersed with entertainments of various forms, the committee of arrangements having raised a fund of several thousand dollars and spent much time in planning to make the convention a memorable one.

Separated for Six Months.

Justice Gaynor, in the supreme court, Brooklyn, has handed down a decision which will attract much attention. He granted to Mrs. Sarah S. Conner a decree of separation from her husband, the separation to last for six months only, during which time her husband is to pay her $10 a week alimony. In doing this the justice exercised a power given to him by law, but which, as far as lawyers recall, has never before been used. Separations have heretofore been permanent. Limiting the duration of the separation is designed to give the parties an opportunity to remove the cause of trouble and to effect a reconciliation.

Mansfield Back in the Trust.

Richard Mansfield will not score the theatrical syndicate any more. At least, it does not stand to reason that he would again denounce the trust, as it has been called. The actor-manager has made up with the gentlemen comprising the theatrical syndicate and signed a contract to play at the Hollis Street theater in Boston next season. This house is one of the strongest links to the long chain of theaters in the United States controlled by Messrs. Klaw, Erlanger and Hayman and their associates.

CUBA ALWAYS ON DECK

A Perennial Theme of Discussion at the Capital.

BUT THE END IS NOT FAR OFF.

Mr. Hitt Foreshadows the President's Action—The Policy Decided Upon Last Summer—Plans For Intervention Without War—Action Soon to Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Cuba is almost constantly at the front in this capital. If it is not a debate in the house of representatives, a resolution in the senate or a rumor that warships are to be dispatched to Havana, it is something else. But the end, or the beginning of the end, cannot now be far off. More than once in these dispatches I have told my readers of the purpose of the president ultimately to intervene between Cuba and Spain. My predictions have of late been confirmed in many ways. Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee of the house recently spoke from his place and told the world virtually that President McKinley was preparing to intervene. Mr. Hitt was in consultation with the president at the White House the night before this remarkable speech was made. The significance of Mr. Hitt's speech was not in foreshadowing the action of the president, for that has been presaged for some time past by newspaper correspondents who actually know what is going on in Washington. Its true significance was that the culmination of the president's policy has been hastened by events in Cuba over which, of course, the executive had no control.

It is well to bear in mind that no other man in the country has had greater influence upon President McKinley's Cuban policy than Mr. Hitt himself. This policy was formulated last summer, just after the return of Special Commissioner Calhoun from Cuba and just before the departure of Minister Woodford to Madrid. Mr. Hitt was then in almost daily consultation with the president and Assistant Secretary of State Day.

The president properly placed great confidence in Mr. Hitt's judgment and knowledge. He is and long has been a special student of all foreign questions. He is gifted by nature with an adaptability to such matters, and his diplomatic experience and his close and intelligent study give his opinions when once formed the weight of authority. Mr. Hitt had always been in favor of action by this government concerning Cuba, because he had always believed the problem there was one which this government alone could solve, and his influence upon President McKinley was right in this line and direction.

The President's Policy.

What was the policy of the president, formed last summer? The American citizen who wishes to enjoy a full understanding of the various moves upon the international chessboard—those now being made and others which are to come in the near future—may be glad to have this question clearly answered. I will endeavor to do so, my information being none the less trustworthy and accurate because I am unable to name its source.

When President McKinley spent two weeks in consultation with his advisers and evolved a Cuban policy, it was a plan with a purpose. It was not a leap in the dark, it was not a bit of opportunism, waiting for what might turn up, but was, to the contrary, a definite plan with an achievement of great moment at the far end of it. President McKinley decided that he would go at the Cuban problem upon the basis that ultimately it would be the duty of the United States to solve it. He would, however, take his steps in such way, if possible, that when the crisis came war with Spain might be averted. He had reason to believe, and since that day the reasons have grown stronger, that in the end Spain will be found too weak to offer resistance to the United States, but will be glad to make the best terms possible.

Having all this in mind the president prepared the note to Spain which was delivered by General Woodford and which is known by the minister's name. That was notice upon Spain that ultimately, unless Spain herself solves the problem, we shall find it necessary to step in and solve it for her. That was the first step. Then Spain reversed her policy in Cuba. She recalled General Weyler. She began to carry on the war along modern, Christian lines. She instituted what she called autonomy. She made every possible concession to the United States, eager to avert the threatened intervention.

In recognition of this the president staid his hand for a time. He was willing to await the outcome of Spain's efforts to conciliate Cuba with autonomy and amnesty. If affairs in the island had continued normal, the president, in all probability, would have been willing to wait for some months yet, that Spain's new policy might have ample chance to demonstrate whether or not it was going to achieve anything good and wholesome. But Cuba has not remained normal.

Hastening to a Crisis.

As I have already told you in these dispatches, the president has been greatly stirred by the disclosures as to the terrible condition of the rural population of Cuba. He started a relief fund in their behalf, and it has been a failure because the people of the United States believe there can be no adequate relief till our government interposes its strong arm. Meanwhile, also, there have been riots in Havana. The significance of these riots was twofold—first, that autonomy was a failure, that the ruling class in Cuba would not accept it; second, that the new captain general could not depend upon the loyalty of the volunteer forces which have garrisoned Havana.

Following these came signs of unrest in the house of representatives. It is well known to every observer in Washington that if the brakes were taken off in the house a majority for action concerning Cuba would be manifest. All these things have operated to hasten a culmination of the plan which the president formed last summer. Instead of intervention about November this year, it is likely to come in some form or other within 60 days. Other events may delay or prevent it, but unless they do a new note to Spain—a note demanding that the United States be admitted as a factor to a solution of the Cuban problem, not necessarily to put the insurgents in power, but to solve it in some way—is now being prepared and will soon be presented to the government at Madrid.

What will follow no one is wise enough to foresee. WALTER WELLMAN.

Consistent Grief.

"Do you think Julia will always keep on mourning for her husband?"

"Yes. She is going to marry a man named Black."—Chicago Record.

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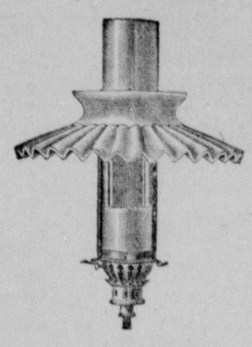

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WE HAVE WAITED.

You bade me go, and I went away—
I went, though my heart was breaking.
By never a sigh did my lips betray
The grief of that brief leave taking.

"Goodby," you said. "Where'er you go
The prayers of your friends will follow.
But you said it in such a way, you know,
That it sounded strained and hollow.

I answered you in the same light tone,
Oh, the foolish words then spoken!
I regret them still, but my heart alone
I thought was tortured and broken.

But now I know that you also felt
The pangs of that bitter parting,
When down at your feet I would have knelt
And the tears to my eyes were starting.

And I took your hand before them all
And smiled, though my heart was aching.
"Good luck," I said, "may your life befall.
Goodby!" And my heart was breaking.

And now I know it need not have been,
You loved me then as I loved you,
And a false pride parted our fond hearts when
Both were loyal and both proved true.

Think of the years that we have lost,
The years that might have been love freighted,
The years that were lived at such a cost
To all our hopes—yet you have waited!

You have waited, and I have come.
Forgive me, dear, that I caused you sorrow.
I, too, have suffered. Come, make my home.
Let the past be lost in a bright tomorrow.

You have waited long, and I am here.
Oh, let there be a glad tomorrow!
I know I love you, far or near.
Oh, let us end this long, long sorrow!
—New York Ledger.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

"Bulldog" Carney had been at it again. It was horses this time, and when horses follow a man off without rhyme or reason there is often shooting from one side or the other.

And the owner of the horses that had gone off with "Bulldog" Carney lay in hospital in Fort McLeod with a plug of lead in his lung. He was a "rustler" himself, and the general opinion was that Carney had only stolen from a thief.

But the plug of lead—that was a different matter. A man has got to be pretty tough before the shooting of him counts for nothing.

So Sergeant Hetherington and Constable Williams were sent out with three days' rations to look Carney up in one direction, while a couple of other constables took the trail in another.

Much riding and the viewing of much open plain were the results of the first day's campaign.

On the second day they rode again, but the plain was not quite so open. There were several lakes and various other interruptions of the vista.

"What's the sense of this?" said Hetherington to the other constable. "You might as well look for a needle in a haystack or a prayer book in barracks as look for Carney in this God forsaken hole. We'll never get a sight of him."

So they camped where they were, beside a small lake, and smoked the pipe of peace and ate their rations and cursed the government that had cut their pay down to 50 cents a day, howbeit the sergeant was getting more than that now since his promotion. But that was regulation form, the routine, and so they smoked long and swore hard and denounced the service anyway as being no good to a man, for it made him lazy and unfitted him for anything else, and it was a wild goose chase, and Carney was a hundred miles away, and they were a pair of fools, as great as the man who had sent them out.

And with the gray regulation blankets pulled over their heads and their feet warm against the blaze of the smoldering campfire they slept—slept the prairie sleep, which is long and deep and strong and as unlike the other as a strong growing bush is unlike a hothouse plant; slept among the wild roses and great yellow marguerites and the little wondering sunflowers; slept on the dry, crisp grass, that was as a gentle spring mattress.

And as they slept a man came and looked at them and pulled at his blond mustache a little, reflectively, and then stepped back into the night again, and all was still, only the munching and occasional stamp of a horse's hoof over on one side, where the horses were picketed, and the little, sneezing blow of the noses of the feeding animals as they cleared the dust out of their nostrils.

"There were ducks flying over all last night," said the sergeant as he pulled on his long boots. "They're nesting here in these lakes, and I'm going to have a look for some eggs."

Soon a voice came up from the reeds and cattails growing in the edge of the lake to the constable as he busied himself at the morning fire:

"Come down here, Williams. They're slathers of eggs here."

The ducks there were as other ducks. They pulled down the lancelike blades of grass and plaited them into nests just out in the water a piece. That was Dame Nature's insurance scheme, but she hadn't reckoned with the sergeant and his merry constable. The long boots and the gray socks and the brown trousers were off in a jiffy, and with shirts tucked up under their arms the two warriors were soon filling their helmets with duck eggs.

"I've got me hat full," said the sergeant, "and here's a nest with 13 eggs in it. What'll I do?"

"Better leave it alone," said the constable. "Thirteen's an unlucky number."

"But I want the eggs," pleaded the sergeant. "It's unlucky to go on tinned beef when you can get fresh eggs. Besides, me luck couldn't change for the worse anyway," he added as he thought of what the exile life in that lone land meant.

"Well, then," said the constable, "if you don't mind the bad luck wrap them in your shirt, and I will hold your chapeau." And he waded over to the other and held the helmet.

"I'm a quare looking bird now," said the sergeant as he peeled the gray flannel shirt over his head like stripping an otter and proceeded to transfer the eggs from the watery nest to the impromptu bag.

"I miss my guess or you'll run up ag'in hard luck this trip. I wouldn't touch a nest with 13 eggs in it with a ten foot pole," said the constable as they made their way out through the scrub growth on the edge of the lakes.

"Having a bath, gentlemen?" asked a cheery voice from the wilderness as they emerged into the open.

It was the man who had looked upon them the previous night as they lay sleeping.

The sergeant was so astonished that the corner of the shirt slipped from his hand and the 13 eggs rolled into a batter at his feet.

And it was no wonder that he was astonished, for he was looking upon two policemen.

The three V shaped stripes on the right arm of one of them, the speaker, showed that he was a sergeant. Something about the clothes struck him as being strangely familiar. He could almost swear to a spot or two on the front of the tight fitting brown jacket.

"Sorry to trouble you, gentlemen," said the same cheery voice, as the owner of it toyed with the butt of a big regulation revolver at his side, "but my partner here and myself took a notion we'd like to join the force, so we just slipped into your clothes till we'd see how we'd look, and as the two suits will hardly go round the four of us suppose you stack our duds. They're just over there by the campfire."

As he spoke he absentmindedly drew forth the big revolver and rubbed his thumb reflectively over the hammer and waited for them to make their toilet.

"You're up to larks this morning," said the sergeant, thinking that the bad luck of the 13 eggs was already getting its work in on him. He noticed that their carbines and revolvers and cartridge belts had all been taken possession of by the strangers. He realized that himself and the constable were in the hands of the strangers, and he made a pretty shrewd guess that the man they were after had turned the tables and captured them.

"By George, I guess there's no help for it," said the sergeant good humoredly as he began to crawl into the other man's clothes.

"What's you fellows' game anyway?" he said as he pulled on a pair of deerskin riding breeches.

"Well, I take it you're rather a rough lot," said the man with the stripes on his arm, "and we're going to arrest you for horse stealing."

"Well, that's pretty rich for my blood," said the sergeant as he completed his toilet with a broad brimmed cowboy hat.

"Now, I suppose you're not much accustomed to wearing jewelry," said the other, "but I'll have to trouble you to put these darbies on." And he tossed the sergeant a pair of handcuffs. The sergeant laughed, but made no movement to put them on.

"Put them on him, Bill," the stranger said, "and if he moves I'll let daylight through him. Now the other!" he added as Bill clapped the handcuffs on the sergeant, and in a twinkling they were both handcuffed prisoners. Then they were mounted on the bronchos belonging to the two men who had them in charge, while the latter took their two good police horses and rode beside them.

"You'll get into a fine row over this," said the sergeant to his captor.

The latter laughed good humoredly.

"Not half so fine a row as I would have got into if it had been the other way about. If you'd got the drop on me first and I was wearing the bracelets now, then I would think there was trouble ahead."

"What're you going to do with us anyway?" said the sergeant. "You can't eat us. Are you going to hold us up and make the government ransom us out?"

"We're going to leave the constable here with a friend who keeps a fashionable hotel in a shack down at Dead Man's Crossing on Deep Cut creek, and we're goin to take you to Maple Creek and turn you over to the superintendent there. You shouldn't have run off the horses, you know, and then when the man objected you plugged him."

"You seem to know all about it," said the sergeant. "I suppose you are 'Bulldog' himself."

"You seem a bit mixed, my friend," replied the stranger coolly. "You're 'Bulldog' Carney and I'm Sergeant Hetherington, in charge of this outfit." And he pulled from his pocket the sergeant's papers, neatly inclosed in a blue government envelope, and smiled derisively at Hetherington.

"You won't be able to work that racket at the barracks at Maple Creek, for some of the fellows'll be sure to know me there."

"Well, if they do you'll have a longer ride, that's all," answered his captor, "for I mean to get you put in this time sure, for you've escaped often enough before."

That afternoon they came to Dead Man's Crossing, and Williams was left there in charge of a man they found in the shack. He had evidently been expecting Carney, but he opened his eyes with much wonder when he saw the prisoners, and when he understood the situation he went around with a broad grin on his face that was particularly tantalizing.

Maple Creek was 70 miles from Dead Man's Crossing. They stopped all night at Dead Man's Crossing and made 60 miles of the 70 next day.

In the morning the sergeant had another lesson in the deep diplomacy with which Carney negotiated matters.

"Ride on, Bill," he heard him say to his mate, "and inquire if Sergeant Hetherington has come in yet with his prisoner. You can tell them that you were out on a little reconnoiter for Carney's mate, and that I expected to be there at the barracks about 10 o'clock. If there's anybody there knows me—Sergeant Hetherington—just hit the trail back a piece, and we'll move on to the next post. I want to give this man Carney up to strangers, you see. I'm afraid his friends mightn't treat him well. Anyway I think you'd better ride back to meet me."

Bill galloped away on his errand, and after putting in an hour or so to give him a good start Carney and his prisoner struck camp and followed up.

Bill met them about five miles out of Maple Creek and reported that there wasn't a soul in the troop stationed there that knew Hetherington. "But they're dead on to Carney's racket, though," he said, "and when I told them that we'd captured him they thought 'twas a pretty slick piece of business. They say he's harder to trap than a coyote."

"You see," said Carney to the sergeant, "the easier you take this thing and the less racket you make the better you'll get along. If you get rusty and insist that you're sergeant, some of the fellows'll round on you, and the bad luck the 13 eggs brought you'll be nothing to the trouble that you'll get into then."

As soon as they got into the fort Hetherington saw at once that Carney must have been in the force at one time.

He asked for the sergeant major as soon as they rode into the barracks square and asked him to report to the superintendent that he had brought in the desperado Carney, who was wanted for horse stealing and shooting a man.

"I was afraid to take him back to Fort McLeod," he said, "for fear he'd play some trick and get away. He almost made me believe he was somebody else until I found this letter on him addressed to John Carney."

It was in vain that the sergeant swore that he was Sergeant Hetherington himself. The more he swore against the fate that had tangled him up the more they laughed at him and told him to drop it.

Carney's reputation for slipping out of the toils stretched from Winnipeg to the highest point of the Rockies, but he'd find that he couldn't do them up at Maple Creek. They were on to his little game.

"Are you quite sure you're not Major Steel himself or Commissioner Hackle?" asked the superintendent, looking at him with a knowing smile.

At this sally of wit Carney and the rest of them laughed so heartily that the superintendent was so pleased with himself that he told the prisoner he might sit down.

"Your police duties must make you tired," he said, with a wink at Carney.

"All the same, sir," said the poor sergeant, tears almost starting to his eyes as he saw how completely he was in the other's clutches, "you'll be sorry for this when you find out what a mistake you're making."

"Oh, no doubt, no doubt," said the superintendent. "When they find out that you're really a sergeant in the force, I'll be reduced to the ranks for this and you'll be made inspector."

"At least, sir," said Hetherington, "you might keep this man who claims to be a sergeant here until this matter is cleared up."

"Capital, capital," said the superintendent. "A capital idea. We'll keep him here so that your mate can get clean away; then I shall get promotion for that brilliant idea. You're bagged, but you'd rather that your mate got away, eh? Sergeant Hetherington here tells me that he was pretty hot on your mate's trail, and one of the objects for bringing you in here was that he might have his hands clear to follow it up."

So the sergeant was put behind the bars, and Carney and Bill were made free of the canteen, and the superintendent congratulated himself upon the prospect of being able to forward on "Bulldog" Carney, who had been wanted at headquarters for some time.

Then toward evening, when the fierce heat of the noonday sun had spent itself, Carney and Bill rode forth to hunt up the other man, "the mate," and Maple Creek never saw again the good police horses that went with them, nor the rifles, nor the revolvers, and it took a year's official correspondence to clear up the mystery as to who was to blame for committing Sergeant Hetherington of the N. W. M. P., as "Bulldog" Carney, horse thief and handy man with a gun.

There is a legend that it never was cleared up.—Temple Bar.

Tricks With Liquid Air.

A small party of prominent electricians, among whom were Professor Elihu Thomson, John W. Gibboney and Walter C. Fish of Lynn, with Edwin W. Rice, Jr., and a few outsiders, sat down to a quiet supper in the private dining room of Earl & Martin's restaurant, on Union street, when some of the wits in the party amused themselves by playing tricks on the table attendants, and also on the astute cook, William J. Bond, by freezing some of the dishes solid as soon as the latter were put on the table.

In fact, to such an extent did one member of the party carry his merriment that he sent back a slice of bread, solidly congealed, to the cook, with an interrogation as to why such food was put upon the table. Billy was naturally puzzled at the occurrence, and all the more so when he, too, examined the bread complained of and found it crumbled to dust at his touch. He could not solve the enigma and was still further puzzled when a glass of liquid was returned, also frozen solid. One of the electricians gave the secret away after the supper and explained that the substances were frozen by means of liquid air, of which one of the party had a supply.—Lynn (Mass.) Exchange.

A Japanese Custom.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives, the tree is cut down, and a skilled cabinet maker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young couple as the most beautiful of all ornaments of the house.—Meehan's Monthly.

"Pianiste" and "Artiste."

We observe with pain that impassioned press agents and would be genteel persons persist in calling a female pianist a "pianiste," thinking thereby to determine sex by the final letter. But "pianiste" is the French word for pianist, and it is a masculine noun as well as feminine.

And so there is a mistaken use of the word "artiste." Mr. Leonidas Swet, the formidable pianist, is an artist. But Miss Eugenia Hammerkuis is a charming "artiste," as well as a fascinating "pianiste." "Artiste," however, is a French word and is primarily masculine. The English word "artist," meaning specifically "one skilled in music," is as old as 1590—"argues a bad eare and a bungling artist"—and Addison in 1712 spoke of "that excellent artist having shown us the Italian musick in its perfection."

But this word is now obsolete except as in the general application, "one who cultivates one of the fine arts, in which the object is mainly to gratify the æsthetic emotions by perfection of execution, whether in creation or representation." The word "artiste" is a reintroduction of the French word, "in consequence of the modern tendency to restrict 'artist' to those engaged in the fine arts, and especially painting." It means a public performer who appeals to the æsthetic faculties, as a singer, dancer or one who makes a fine art of his employment, as a cook, barber, corn doctor. Thus Chorley spoke in 1832 of "the German artistes who did such ample justice to the choruses of the 'Freischutz,'" and the "artistes" were male and female. If the sex of the performer must be indicated in one word, why do not the anxious use the word of Horace Walpole, "artistess," which means a female artist? It is no viler form than "artiste" in sexual distinction.—Musical Record.

The Blacks In Africa.

The traveler in South Africa is astonished at the strong feeling of dislike and contempt—one might almost say of hostility—which the bulk of the whites show to their black neighbors. He asks what can be the cause. It seems to spring partly from the old feeling of contempt for the slaves, a feeling which has descended to a generation that has never seen slavery as an actual system, partly from physical aversion, partly from an incompatibility of character and temper which makes the faults of the colored man more offensive to the white than the (perhaps morally as grave) faults of members of his own white stock.

It rarely if ever happens that a native, whatever his standing among his own people—for to the whites there is practically no difference between one black and another—is received within a white man's house on any social occasion. Indeed, he would seldom be permitted, save as a servant, to enter a private house, but would be received on the stoop (veranda). When Khama, the most important chief now left south of the Zambezi, a Christian and a man of high personal character, was in England in 1895 and was entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Westminster and other persons of social eminence, the news of the reception given him excited annoyance and disgust among the whites in South Africa. I was told that at a garden party given a few years ago by the wife of a white bishop the appearance of a native clergyman caused many of the white guests to withdraw in dudgeon.—"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce.

The Temple of Solomon.

A noted statistician and investigator who has lots of time for such work has been doing some figuring on the cost of the temple of Solomon, says the Philadelphia Record, and says few people even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. According to Villalpandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass were equal to the enormous sum of £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to English money, was equal to £575,296,203. The vessels of silver, according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth £646,344,000; priests' vestments and the robes of singers, £2,010,000, and the trumpets, £200,000.

To this add the expense of the building material, labor, etc., and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,733,970. If their daily food was worth 50 cents each, the sum total for all was £63,877,088 during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth £2,545,337,000. This gives a total just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of £10,719,760,261, or about $52,117,034,867.46.

Both Made the Same.

Frank L. Stanton says that on one occasion when William Hamilton Hayne was visiting Samuel Minturn Peck at the latter's home in Tuskaloosa the two poets strolled into the woods and paused to rest beneath the shadows of the pines. "Here are your favorite pines, Hayne," said Peck. "Let's dream a few poems beneath them." The languid summer day had its effect on them, and they were soon snoring and dreaming away. But suddenly both awoke and started down the home road at top speed, shouting as they ran. An army of yellow jackets had discovered them, and, not being partial to poetry, had forcibly and feelingly resented its intrusion on their domain. Later, at supper, Peck asked, "Did you make a poem, Hayne?"

"No," was the meek reply. "I made a poultice."

"So did I," said Peck.

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HARPER'S ROVND TABLE

SOME OF THE STRIKING FEATURES FOR 1898

THREE SERIAL STORIES

THE ADVENTURERS *By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON* — is a thrilling story of a fight for a treasure concealed in an old castle in the mountains of Wales.

FOUR FOR A FORTUNE *By ALBERT LEE* — is a stirring narrative of four companions who have located a long lost fortune.

THE COPPER PRINCESS *By KIRK MUNROE* — It is in the bowels of the earth where the hero has his adventures, and from where he rescues the Princess.

SHORT FICTION

In addition to the three long serial stories, the publication of which will continue during the entire year, there will be short stories of every kind, of which it is only possible to mention a few titles here.

Hunt, the Owler *By STANLEY J. WEYMAN*
The Blockaders *By JAMES BARNES*
A Harbor Mystery *By JOHN R. SPEARS*
The Flunking of Watkins' Ghost *By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS*
A Great Haul *By SOPHIE SWETT*
A Creature of Circumstance *By MORGAN ROBERTSON*

ARTICLES ON SPORT, TRAVEL, ETC.

Elephant Hunting in Africa *By SYDNEY BROOKS*
An American Explorer in Africa *By CYRUS C. ADAMS*
First Lessons in Tiller and Sheet *By DUDLEY D. F. PARKER*
Laying Out a Golf Course *By W. G. VAN TASSEL SUTPHEN*

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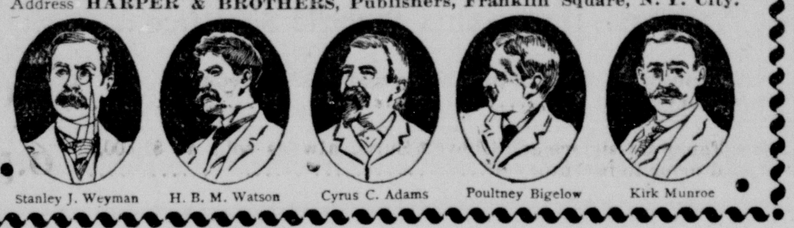
Stanley J. Weyman — H. B. M. Watson — Cyrus C. Adams — Poultney Bigelow — Kirk Munroe

1898

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

will enter the coming year prepared to give to the reading public that which has made it famous for the past quarter of a century—contributions from the pens of the great literary men and women of the world, illustrated by leading artists. A brief glance over its prospectus announces such reading as

OUR PACIFIC PROSPECT

PROJECTS FOR A NICARAGUAN CANAL *By Hon. DAVID TURPIE*
THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF AN ISTHMIAN CANAL *By WORTHINGTON C. FORD*
EASTERN SIBERIA AND THE PACIFIC *By STEPHEN BONSAL*
THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PACIFIC DOMAIN *By CHARLES F. LUMMIS*

RODEN'S CORNER—THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR

by HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, author of "The Sowers." Striking novelties in short fiction will be contributed by such authors as W. D. Howells, Richard Harding Davis, Brander Matthews, Frederic Remington, Ruth McEnery Stuart, and others. There will be a series of articles on

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE — EUROPE, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL — ART AND THE DRAMA
ARMIES AND NAVIES — STUDIES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY — AMERICAN CHARACTER SKETCHES

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HARPER'S BAZAR

T. W. Higginson

William Black

a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its thirty-first volume in 1898. During the year it will be as heretofore

A MIRROR OF FASHION

Paris and New York Fashions
A Colored Fashion Supplement
Cut Paper Patterns
A Bi-Weekly Pattern Sheet

Each issue will contain carefully prepared drawings of the advance fashions of Paris and New York. Once a month the BAZAR will issue, free, a colored fashion supplement. Cut paper patterns of certain gowns in each number will be made a feature. These will be sold in connection with each issue at a uniform price. The BAZAR will also publish bi-weekly, free, an outline pattern sheet.

LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES

Two famous authors will contribute long serial stories to the BAZAR in 1898. The first deals with Scotch and Continental scenes, the second is a story of a young girl, versatile, and typically American.

WILD EELEN *By WILLIAM BLACK*
RAGGED LADY *By W. D. HOWELLS*

Katharine De Forest

Mary E. Wilkins

Mary E. Wilkins
Octave Thanet
H. P. Spofford
M. S. Briscoe

These and a score of other equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the BAZAR in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction.

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

OUR PARIS LETTER *By KATHARINE DE FOREST*
THE LONDON LETTER *By Mrs. POULTNEY BIGELOW*
CLUB WOMEN *By MARGARET H. WELCH*
HUMOR *By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS*

There will be a series of articles on Etiquette, Music, the Voice, Art, the Play, Women and Men, Leaders among Women, Gardening, Housekeeping, Life and Health, Indoor Details, etc.

W. D. Howells

Octave Thanet

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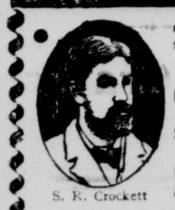
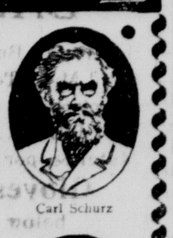
HARPER'S WEEKLY
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION


S. R. Crockett


Carl Schurz

during 1898 will present to its readers a faithful pictorial representation of the world's most interesting and important news.

THE NEWS THAT BECOMES HISTORY

National and International Politics
Social and Economic Questions
Industrial Enterprise
Art and Literature

The WEEKLY will continue to participate in the great political events of our country. It will treat of the social and economic questions, and of the development of the middle west. Its special correspondent in the Klondike region will trace the story of the great gold discoveries.

LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES

Two long serials will appear during the year, contributed by authors of international fame, and will be illustrated.

THE RED AXE *By S. R. CROCKETT*
THE ASSOCIATED HERMITS *By FRANK R. STOCKTON*

Owen Wister
Howard Pyle
John Kendrick Bangs
Mary E. Wilkins

These and a score of equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the WEEKLY in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction. Other features are the

Caspar Whitney

F. R. Stockton

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

THIS BUSY WORLD *By R. S. MARTIN*
FOREIGN NOTES *By POULTNEY BIGELOW*
LETTERS FROM LONDON *By ARNOLD WHITE*
AMATEUR SPORT *By CASPAR WHITNEY*

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

In the interest of the WEEKLY, Caspar Whitney is on his way around the world. He will visit Siam in search of big game, making his principal hunt from Bangkok. He will visit India and then proceed to Europe to prepare articles on the sports of Germany and France.

W. D. Howells

Henry James

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AN INDIAN MOTHER.

THE STORY OF A LONE WOMAN ON A DESERTED ISLAND.

Jumped Into the Ocean and Swam Ashore to Find Her Babe—Failing to Recover the Child, She Lived Alone on the Island For Eighteen Years.

Off the coast of southern California lie the Santa Barbara islands. They look very near the mainland on the map, as if it would only be a pleasant afternoon's work to explore them in a rowboat, but in fact they are far enough away from the homes and haunts of men to have been the scene of a history stranger, lonelier and more pitiful than the one De Foe "made up" about Robinson Crusoe.

These islands have been long uninhabited, visited only by grazers who keep sheep on some and by trappers after otter and seal. But Indians used to make their home on the larger islands, and it was when the last of the tribe were being removed to the mainland that an accident occurred which caused a woman to spend on San Nicholas 18 years utterly alone.

In 1835 Spanish missionaries were busy in southern California civilizing, teaching and converting the Indians—not such degraded beings as are now to be seen on the western coast, but a skillful people who learned well how to build and farm. The fathers had done much with the coast Indians and now turned their eyes to the little tribes on the rocky islands out at sea. They made arrangements to bring them one after another to the mainland. The Indians seem to have come willingly, but in one case the embarkation was effected with much difficulty on account of a storm.

A schooner under the command of a Captain Williams had gone to San Nicholas—San Nicholas lies 70 miles out at sea—to bring away the Indians, about 20 of them, who lived there. A tempest fell upon the island as the schooner drew near, and to land was very difficult. All was wild hurry and confusion. The vessel was in danger, and the Indians were making a "flitting" for life. So it was not remarkable that as they were putting out to sea one young mother should find her child had been left behind. She thought it had been brought aboard by a sailor.

When she discovered the truth, she was frantic. She prayed the captain to turn back, but he said the storm was too dangerous; they might all be shipwrecked and drowned. The poor girl grew desperate, and she did what many a mother would be driven to do in like case—jumped overboard.

She could swim, and the last that was seen of her she was striking out bravely, making her way back to her deserted home and her baby. But only a moment was she visible.

No attempt was made to rescue her. The schooner landed its exiles at San Pedro. At that time vessels were very few on the coast, and the schooner was engaged for two trips, which, it was considered, must be made before she could return to look up the lost woman. On the latter of these trips she was wrecked, and there was nothing bigger than canoes and fishing boats left on all the lower coast. Seventy miles in an open boat no man cared to undertake.

Some said both woman and child must by this time be dead, some that the mother never could have reached shore. Father Gonzales, however, was one person who was not satisfied, but 15 years passed before he could get anything done.

The details of the searches made cannot be given here, but Thomas Jeffries, a man who for $200 made the first effort, did not find her. But he found so many seals and otters that other schooners made several trips there in the next few years, carrying hunters and bringing home spoils. At last on one of these expeditions a Captain Nidiver found the print of naked human foot in the sand.

"There," he said, "has passed the lost woman." And he vowed he would not leave till he found her. He and his men now raked the island as with a comb.

Soon they came on an unfinished dress of birds' breasts, a beautiful thing of wonderful workmanship. It was in a basket of rushes hanging in a tree. Near a spring dried fish and blubber were hidden in the rocks. At last Nidiver himself saw the woman, wearing a dress, low necked and sleeveless, like the one in the basket. When she saw him, she first started to run, then stopped and met him with friendliness.

No one could talk to her, but with the most touching hospitality she set about getting a meal for him and his men. She had various little neat pens and shelters in different places.

The saddest thing is yet to be told. When they took her to the mainland, many Indians were brought to her, and she scanned each face eagerly, but no one who could even talk to her was ever found. Her little tribe was scattered and absorbed among other "mission Indians" as raindrops are lost in the sea.

She was treated with all tenderness by Captain Nidiver's Spanish wife, who kept her and would not allow her to be made a show of, but when no human soul could be found who knew even her tongue she began to droop.

She loved Mrs. Nidiver's children devotedly and would tell over and over by signs how she had looked and looked for her baby and never found it.

The lady came to love her much, and when she grew weak she sent for seal's meat to try to tempt her appetite with the food she was used to. The sick woman patted her hands for "Thank you," but she would not eat. Soon she died.

Her beautiful feather gowns were sent to the pope. The Nidiver family still keep some of her water tight baskets, several of her bone needles are treasured by a lady in San Francisco, and the grave of this pathetic, wonderful heroine is still pointed out by the priests in Santa Barbara.—Youth's Companion.

THINGS SENT BY MAIL.

Parcels That Are Dangerous to Other Postal Matter.

A little woman shoved an awkward looking bundle through one of the postage stamp windows of the general postoffice and asked the usual question, "How many stamps?" The representative of Uncle Sam who happened to be selling postage stamps at that window just then felt of the bundle and calmly replied, "I am afraid that you couldn't stick enough stamps on this parcel, madam, to carry it anywhere in its present condition."

"I don't understand you," said the little woman nervously. "There isn't any writing in it."

"It is glassware, is it not?" asked the postage stamp man.

"Only a pickle dish and half a dozen sauce plates," was the reply in a reassuring tone.

"Well, I guessed as much," laughed the official. "These dishes are so loose that they rattle, and they would break as soon as thrown into a mail bag. Being breakable they are unmailable. Now, you will have to pack them carefully in a box, so that they will not shift about or be in danger of cutting through their covering. A lot of broken glass in a mail bag would not be of a vast amount of benefit to the other mail matter."

"Oh, can't you fix them?" asked the woman.

"I am sorry to say that I cannot, madam," replied the man as the laugh took flight from his face. The woman turned away impatiently, and the postage stamp seller made some remarks under his breath. As soon as he obtained a few minutes' leisure he said: "A good sized volume might be written about the mistakes that people make in trying to send things through the mails, and if such a book were written from the postoffice standpoint it would contain several chapters of 'Don'ts.' That little woman was only one of a large class. Some people seem to have an idea that the postoffice handles all kinds of loose merchandise so long as a sufficient number of stamps are affixed. Many of the packages handed in here are improperly prepared and have to be handed back for revision. Men as well as women are careless in wrapping up breakable and sharp edged articles. The regulations of the department require that sharp pointed articles must be capped so that they will not cut through their inclosure, and blades must be bound together with wire, so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other and within their handles."

"Is there a great deal of glassware sent through the mails?"

"Oh, yes, a great many bottles containing medicines, perfumery, etc. The law does not allow spirituous, vinous or malt liquids to be sent by mail. Admissible liquids, not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure, put up in bottles, must be inclosed in a block or tube of wood or of papier mache not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick and able to resist rough usage, and such bottle must be surrounded by cork, cotton or some other substance sufficient for protection in handling. Of course there are some things that are interdicted altogether. The postoffice department does not undertake to carry poisonous or explosive articles or live animals. By the way, we have occasional applications to take birds in wooden cages and little dogs and cats in boxes and baskets. Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables are unmailable, as also is anything liable to decomposition or to exhale bad odors."—New York Times.

Repose of Manner.

"Yes," said a distinguished gentlewoman who is keenly studious of the life around her despite her crown of silver hair, "I see a great advance in this generation so far as concerns education and its results. But as to manners, I confess I perceive a falling off. I do not always find, even in the highest circles, the true courtesy and fine grace that belonged to the best people of the past generations. The young people of today are conscious of their intellectual advantages and their superior capabilities. The sense of this makes them a little bit too self satisfied and independent, less anxious to propitiate and please. This results either in an offhand familiarity or a critical reserve and indifference."

"The repose of manner" which is supposed to characterize "thoroughbreds" is a pleasure to contemplate in kindly, intelligent, unaffected members of society, but it approaches idiocy when it means an icy absorption in self and an utter absence of interest in the rest of the human race. Save us from the repose of manner that requires human beings to sit in immobile nonentity, like the wax figures in a shop window, with the gauze of "high breeding and reserve" to guard them from the dust and flies of mediocrity!

There is a repose of manner which comes from the consciousness of being in the right place and doing the right thing by necessity. There is another which is the outcome of gentleness of nature, sweetness of temper and habitual self control. Now and then we meet one to whom these perfect manners are as natural and spontaneous as fragrance to a flower. Then we realize after awhile, if not at first, that this charm of manner is more captivating than beauty or intellect. When united with loveliness of person, fine sense and cultured mentality, the combination is irresistible and constitutes the flower of humankind.—Humanitarian.

Her Suffering.

Hattie—What humbugs men are! Harry tells me sometimes that he is suffering for a kiss. The idea!

Carrie—Oh, but one can suffer for a kiss! I have myself.

Hattie—Why, Carrie, what do you mean?

Carrie—Mother saw me kiss Jack Millings, and she wouldn't let me see him again for ever so long.—Boston Transcript.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

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Prosperity Is Coming Fast...

The live, progressive merchant sees this and advertises liberally in consequence. THE TELEGRAPH is justly considered at the top in standard mediums. We control the largest circulation in Lee County. Call us up by telephone and we shall be pleased to wait on you. Call at our office and get prices.

OOOOOOO

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

"Piso's Cure

for Consumption saved my life. Twelve years ago I had what doctors said was second stage of Consumption. Tried everything, without benefit. Was finally persuaded to take Piso's Cure. It helped me, and I continued its use until I was cured."

Mrs. T. P. BARBER, Lake Ann, Mich., Dec. 12, 1896.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED BY

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND.
Atl'c Ex...3:26 am..B	O'v Lm't..8:24 pm..A
Chic'g Ex..6:52 am..A	CedrRps...3:50 pm..C
O'y Lm't..4:50 am..A	Car'l. Ps..10:08 am...C
Ster'l Ps...7:22 am..C	Pac'f Ex...1:35 am..A
CedrRps..11:00 am...C	Ster'l Ps...7:14 pm..C
DsMn's Ps.3:54 pm..C	N.IowaPs..8:44 pm..E
Clint. Ps...5:16 pm..D	

FREIGHT TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.

Freight..7:45 pm....A | Clinton..6:35 a..m..A

A—Daily. B—Daily except Mon. C—Daily except Sun. D—Sunday only. E—Daily except Saturday.

F. L. MURRY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

SOUTH BOUND.	NORTH BOUND.
Pana Ps.....3:25 a. m.	Dub. Pass...5:43 a. m.
*Thr'gh Ps..10:22 a. m.	*Thr'gh Ps..5:03 p. m.
Bl'm'g. Ps. .5:03 p. m.	Local Ps....11:47 p. m.
Freight......9:05 a. m.	Freight.... .12:50 p. m.

* Daily—Others daily except Sunday.

ANNA C. MEAD. Ticket Agent

HOG AND GRAIN MARKET

Furnished daily by Thos. Gaffney, broker in stocks, grains, pork and lard. Direct wire to Chicago. Office No. 4 First St.

Articles—	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May......	$ .93¼	.94	.93⅛	.93⅞
July......	.84⅝	.85	.84¼	.84⅞
Jan......				.97½
Corn—				
May......	.29	.29¼	.29	.29⅛
July	.30	.30⅛	.29⅞	.30⅛
Jan......				.27⅝
Oats—				
May......	.23¾	.23⅞	.23¾	.23¾
July......	.22½	.22¾	.22½	.22⅝
Jan.......				.22
Pork—				
May......	9.87	10.02	9.85	10.02
Lard—				
May.......	4.85	4.92	4.85	4.90

THE WEATHER.

The following is the weather forecast telegraphed us at 9:27 o'clock a. m. today from the government observatory at Chicago:

Heavy snow tonight followed by clearing and cold wave. Wednesday fair and colder.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week commencing Jan. 23 '98.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Max	Min.	Precp
Sun.	19	26	11	27	11	.04
Mon.	9	30	26	31	2	.—
Tues.	28	28	—	—	—	.—
Wed.	—	—	—	—	—	.—
Thus.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri.	—	—	—	—	—	.—
Sat.	—	—	—	—	—	.—

The Western

Pigeon :=: Review !

Topeka, Kansas, devoted exclusively to

PIGEONS.....

The Dixon Telegraph and Review for $1.35 per year.

Agents Wanted.

SHOES

At Your Own Price !

$1,500 worth of Men's, Womens', Misses' and Children's good honest footwear.

MUST GO

for what they will bring

in order to make room for new goods.

We Are Out

of some sizes in each of these lots, and have determined to close them out.

Haley & Drew,

15 First Street.

—Atty. S. B. Pool is up from Amboy.

—Bert Wingert is down from Franklin Grove.

—Uncle Josh Smith of Nachusa is on the sick list.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hartzel are in from Nachusa.

—William Stanton is a visitor from Franklin Grove.

—Robert Cook of West Brooklyn was at the Keystone.

—Mrs. John McKinstry is up from Nelson on a visit.

—St. Cecelia Court, No. 164, W. C. O. F., meets tonight.

—A. H. Orvis of Yankton, S. D., is at the Nachusa House.

—The Afternoon Whist Club will meet tomorrow with Mrs. A. K. Trusdell.

—Miss Mary McDonald, of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is visiting Dixon friends.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Newman of Ottawa avenue is entertaining Mrs. Joe Conlon and Miss Rose Farley of Harmon.

—Tobe M. Brenner, who has been a popular hardware man in this city several years, is now employed by Rob Howell.

—The Pay Train played to a large house last night and gave a fine performance; the specialties and scenery being worthy of special mention.

—A South Dakota editor says: Did you know that the editor of this paper was born at a very tender age, without a nickel in his pocket, and without a pocket to put the nickel in? He has by close economy made the raise of a pocket. Will delinquent subscribers raise the nickel?.

—Two engineers and a firemen were instantly killed yesterday morning by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the C. N. W. round house at Madison, Wisconsin. The round house was completely wrecked and much damage done to other engines in the building at the time.

—Died yesterday the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Farver, of East Boyd street, aged five months. The funeral services will be held at the house tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and the burial will occur at the Dunkard church near Franklin Grove.

—We give in our dispatches this evening the address of Governor Shaw of Iowa, chairman of the Monetary Committee, delivered this forenoon before the Monetary convention in session at Indianapolis, Ind. This is only a sample of THE TELEGRAPH'S prompt and reliable telegraphic service.

—We understand that Edmund Camp has consented to regard the wishes of his many friends and become a candidate for alderman of the Second Ward. Mr. Camp is an active business man, a property holder, careful and conservative and upright in his dealings, and withal a pleasant man and thoroughly level-headed. He has just the material of which a city council should be composed and which the best interests of the people demand.

—The Dixon Band will give at the opera house on the evening of February 2, a grand concert, to be followed by a masquerade ball. A splendid concert program will be rendered by the full band of 25 pieces, which should be patronized by all. The dance music will be furnished by a brass orchestra of 16 pieces. Invitations may be secured at Bunnell & Barley's drug store. Four prizes will be awarded on fancy and comical costumes.

—From the Mendota Sun we learn that efforts are being made to erect a ten thousand dollar Presbyterian church in that city; but it appears to be uphill business. "Including insurance about eight thousand" has been subscribed. We wonder why they bother about insurance before the corner stone is placed? Let the insurance on a contemplated church not trouble the subscription committee. Providence will not certainly afflict a struggling church committee until there is material for the fires to work upon.

—Harry Cogwin of Joliet, formerly of Sterling, is floundering in financial seas. He was the originator of a loan and building scheme, and was at the head of two association at Joliet and one in Waukegan, the affairs of which were left entirely in his charge. Last week he made an assignment, ostensibly for the protection of stockholders. On investigation it was found that Cogwin had been carrying many of the stockholders to tide them over the hard times. On the other hand it was found that he had been borrowing largely, not only from his own stock, but from others which was never paid in. The delinquents were credited with payments on the books, but the money was not forthcoming. Nearly $40,000 had thus been taken. Mr. Cogwin, however, has sufficent property to more than cover the shortage.

Lee County Circuit Court.

The following proceedings were had:

COMMON LAW.

Chase vs Lyon. Motion to set aside default.

Wasson vs Badger and Little. Jury impanelled and sworn to try cause.

CHANCERY.

Adams vs Adams, partition. Defendants called and defaulted. W. W. Kent appointed guardian ad litem for defendant, Maude Adams.

Shirley vs Peckham et al. Foreclosure. Defendants called and defaulted. Cause heard and decree of foreclosure and sale for $1,664.75, being amount due on note and mortgage, together with $75 as complainant's fees and cost of suit. Elmer E. Todd appointed receiver.

Defendant called and defaulted on proof of personal service.

SUBURBAN SIFTINGS.

Hints and Happenstances in Surrounding Towns and Villages.

SUBLETTE.

Jan. 24.—Our public well is now drilled to a depth of 240 feet, and will probably be sunk as much farther.

Last Tuesday Miss Neenah M. Ingalls of Sublette and P. W. Sperry of Dixon were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, Maj. C. H. Ingalls of this village. The knot was tied by the Baptist minister of Amboy.

On Saturday Rev. Hanitsch of the "Hoerper" Lutheran church pronounced the ceremony that united in marriage Miss Ethel Crawford with Henry F. Bansau. The young ladies and Mr. Bansau are natives of this township, and all will have the best wishes of hosts of friends.

We lost a pleasant neighbor in the removal of George Palmer and family to Dixon. The house they vacated is to be occupied by the family of John Conahan, who have, hitherto, not been able to get a vacant house in our village.

Our venerable Dr. Smith, Peter Kuehna, Daniel Childs, Mesdames Peterson and Langdon are on the sick list

Rev. Van Auken preached an excellent sermon in the Congregational church last Sunday.

The entertainment given by the pupils of the Catholic school last Thursday night netted the church about $30.

J. B. B.

BUY AND SELL !

AND BUY AGAIN, AND PAY YOUR BILLS WHEN DUE.

But Don't Pass by These Local Ads. or You'll be Passed By Too.

Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Saturday
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Night,
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Jan. 19th

It has been discovered that owing to carelessness in binding there are a few imperfect copies of the City Directory. If you have one of these bring it to the office of the B. F. Shaw Printing Co., and receive a perfect one. They also have a few on hand for sale at $2 50 per copy, BARKER & WRIGHT. 65t3

Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Saturday
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Night,
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Jan. 29th.

Cutters and bobs cheap at PITCHERS. 371tf

Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Saturday
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Night,
Billy Link's Vaudevilles. Jan. 29th.

Roses, carnations, and flowers for funerals, weddings, etc. Call on MRS. FRANK PRATT, Farmers' Club Rooms. 322tf

Before you buy that suit, overcoat or trousers go and see the fine line of woolens displayed by A. S. FERGUSON. Office over Tillson's. Prices to suit your pocket book. 317tf

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER,

At the Baptist church Saturday from 5:00 p. m. to 8:00 p. m Everybody cordially invited. A good hot supper for 20c. Come and bring your friends ! 371t5

A. I. Gage is now running hacks to all trains, or any part of the city. Day calls leave at Parker's Drug Store, telephone 45; night calls at Hotel Bishop, Telephone 135. 26tf

Cutters, bobs and runners of all kinds at low prices for sale by L.D. PITCHER. 51tf&341tf

Hacks to trains or to any part of the city. Leave orders at L. E. Edwards store, Galena avenue: evenings or Sundays at the Nachusa House; or telephone to stable on third street at any time. Telephone No. 133.
14tf URIAH STROUP.

The Billy Link's Vaudevilles.

The chart for this entertainment will open Tuesday evening at Chas. Todd's store and you want to get there. Reserved seats, first floor 25c. Gallery 35c. General Admission 15c.

THE HUB CIGAR.

A fresh 10-cent cigar for 5 cents at J. R. Pollock's, 103 Galena Ave. 94tf

Chronic and Wasting Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Geneto-Urinary Organs.

Have been Dr. Prettyman's study for years. There are cases of this kind, which through neglect or improper treatment, are beyond medical aid, but there are many more given up as hopeless simply because other physicians have failed to cure. When he undertakes a case, he does so after making sure that it is one that will yield to treatment. In placing your case under his care you will be assured of the most careful, consientious and efficient treatment. Nachusa House, Thursday, Jan. 27th.

Meals to Create and Appease Appetites are those served on the New Pennsylvania Limited, which made its initial trip from Chicago Jan. 12th. The service is right up-to-date, like the new train, which departs from Chicago Union Station daily at 5:00 p. m. Dinner is ready soon after starting, and all meals required on the trip to New York are served en route. Particulars about the train and service may be obtained from H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Home-Seekers' and Settlers' Tickets, on sale December 7 and 21, via Southern Railroad to points South. A Great System of Railways through a Great Country. Also Winter Excursion Tickets to Florida and other Southern Resorts, sold Daily, via Louisville, Ky., or Cincinnati, O., in connection with Southern Railway and Q. & C. Route.

Write for information to C. A. BAIRD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. BEAM, N. W. Passenger Agent, 80 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; A. WHEDON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, 216 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

320 tJan1st

Heart Terrors

vanish in 30 minutes under the magical wand of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. A heart specific, and no case too acute to be dispelled and absolute good health restored. Mrs. Roadhouse, of Williscroft, O., writes:—"Cold sweats would stand out like beads, so intense were the attacks of heart disease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured me, and today I know nothing of this trouble." For sale by all druggists.

LOST

A REWARD of Two Dollars is awaiting the person that found a long Mink Boa, Monday evening if he will kindly leave the same at J. H. Morris & Son's store. 65t2*

WANTED.

POSITION as book-keeper or clerk. Satisfactory reference furnished. Inquire of LOVELAND & STITELEY. 369t3*

A COMPETENT Girl for general housework. Apply to MRS. G. W. I. BROWN, 421 Hennepin avenue. 366tf

UPRIGHT and faithful gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Dixon, Ill. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept, K., Chicago. 361t30

WORK at roof painting. I have a mixture that will keep roofs from leaking where all kinds of paint fail. THOMAS COLE, old Telegraph Block, East River street. 210tf

HELP FEMALE—Lady with good reference to work at home in spare time can make $8 to $12 a week. No books or canvassing, work light and respectable; permanent position to right party; we furnish work and teach you free. Send 10c. for sample and instructions. THE CARTER CHEMICAL CO., 120 So. Second St., Phila. 188t74

FOR RENT.

OFFICE or Sleeping Rooms in Loveland Block over Thompson's store. Inquire of LOVELAND & STITELEY. 371t6

GOOD eight room house on Ninth street, $10.00; also two good eight room houses in Highland Park, with furnace, $13.00 and $12 50; also a part of Grant's house on North Galena avenue, in fine order, $10 00; six room house one block from Bridge. North Dixon, $11. Apply to LOVELAND & STITELEY. 367t3

TWO furnished bed-rooms. Inquire of S. C. BURNHAN, 164 Monroe St. 370t3*

ROLLER Skates, ball-bearing, for rent or sale. E. R. KENT. 369t6

FRONT Room, furnished, in private family. Inquire at 410 Peoria avenue. 276tf

A FINE Combination Tandem Bicycle, by the hour. 75 Cents the first hour, 25 cents per hour after. DIXON MUSIC COMPANY. 162tf

FOR SALE.

160 ACRE Farm in good condition, in S. Dakota, for sale cheap or will exchange for Dixon property. Inquire of FRED HEAVENS, Dixon, Ill. 368t12*

SAFE of Mosler Brother's Make, 5 feet high 3 feet wide and 2½ deep. Call or address FRED MEAD, at Morrison & Bethea's office. 361tf*

MY HOMESTEAD PROPERTY on Hennepin avenue, at No. 307. Mrs. P. Farley, at Mrs. O'Nally's on Crawford avenue. 09tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for Tax Collector for the Township of Dixon, as the coming Spring election. Subject to the Republican Caucus. I earnestly ask the support of my friends. JOHN W. ANDERSON. 1-10-98

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of the Township of Dixon. Supject to the Republican Caucus. Respectfully Yours. CHRISTOPHER J. JOYNT.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lee County, subject to the action of the coming Republican County Convention and will appreciate the support of my friends. M. J. McGOWAN. d&w

WM. H. GRAY would respectfully announce to his friends in Lee County that he will be a candidate for County Treasurer at the coming election, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Plymouth Clothing and Shoe House,

No. 12, First Street, Dixon, Illinois.

The Time For Inventory Draws Nearer Every Day.

And our efforts to still more reduce stock grows desperate. Values in Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods for the next two weeks that we dare say their equal has never been offered the purchasing public of Dixon. Suits, Overcoats, and Ulsters for man, boy or child, in this sale regardless of cost or value.

We've Got to Unload in Such a Short Time, Hence this Terrific Sacrifice.......

Men's Strictly All Wool Suits, always sold at $8.50, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **$5.00**

Men's Fancy Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, always sold at $10.00, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **6.50**

Men's Suits, Finest Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds, an unrestricted choice of any of these $15 suits, reduced to.......... **9.50**

Men's Finest Milled Kersey and Metcalf Beaver Overcoats, in blue, black or brown, satin, silk or Italian lined; these are our finest overcoats sold at $18.00 and $20.00, reduced prior to inventory to.. **12.50**

Men's Fine Kersey Overcoats, strictly all wool, made with strap seams and and raw edges, color blue, black and brown, our $15.00 overcoats, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **9.50**

Men's Strictly All Wool Irish Frieze Ulsters, color black and Oxford, our $15.00 ulsters, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **9.50**

Men's Melton and Chinchilla Ulsters, extra good values, sold at $6.50, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **4.50**

Children's Knee Pant Suits, ages 3 to 15 years, a beautiful selection of our entire line of $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 Children's Suits, reduced prior to inventory to.......... **2.95**

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT offers startling values to reduce stock prior to inventory.

Men's Strictly All Solid Shoes, satin calf stock, extra good value at $1.75; IN THIS SALE AT.......... **$1.25**

Men's Juno Calf Shoes, a $3.00 value, IN THIS SALE AT.......... **$1.98**

Men's Cordovan, Calf, Winter Tans, Box Calf, Lustre Calf and Patent Leathers; choice of these $4.00 shoes at.......... **$2.95**

Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½, all solid leather, at.......... **$1.19**

Youth's Satin Calf Lace Shoe, sizes 12 to 2, all solid leather, at.......... **$1.10**

Extra ordinary Values in Ladies' Shoes at ....$2.95, $1.98, $1.48 and $1.25

Ladies' Felt Shoes, button or lace..........98c

Ladies' Felt Slippers..........48c

Plymouth Clothing and Shoe House,

No. 12 First Street, Dixon, Ill.

EYES

TESTED FREE...,,

Save Your Eyesight.

Wear a pair of properly fitted glasses if you are troubled with headache, nervousness, dizziness, sore eyes or any error of refraction of sight. Call on me and I will guarantee the glasses fitted by me to give entire relief.

C. G. BURKART,

No. 9 First Street.

Making a Man of You.

That is what E. J. Cahill & Co., can do. A rough diamond can be polished by us so that he looks like a man whose refinement had begun three generations back. The Clothing fitted and made in our establishment are marvels of good taste, and in style—the perfection of the tailors art. Call and examine our large stock of woolens.

E. J. CAHILL & CO.,

No. 10 First Street

Up Stairs.

BARGAINS !

Self-rising Buckwheat, per package, 9c
Solid Meat Tomatoes, per can..........9c
Fancy Sweet Corn, per can..........9c
Pail Jelly..........22c
Matches, per package..........9c

Gloves and Mittens

below cost for this week.

W. C. JONES, 405 Depot Av.

Telephone No. 127.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

We are agents for twenty of the best American and Foreign Companies. Gives us a call.

Smith & Crabtree.

Insurance Agency

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W. B. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. S. Hyde & Co.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., London.
Imperial Insurance Co., London.
Phœnix Insurance Co., Hartford.
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Girard Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia.
Western Assurance Co., Toronto.
Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Detroit.
Merchants Insurance Co., Newark.
Pacific Insurance Co., New York.
Dubuque Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Dubuque.

Opera House Block.

For The Next 30 Days

I will make a good Business Suit or Overcoat for $16.00 and upwards. All workmanship and fits guaranteed to be first-class and made in my shop.

Give Me a Call.

J. W. Lonergan,

High Art Tailor

14 First St., over S. Rosenthal & Son.